

**A Cultural Resources Survey for the  
County Government Center Development - Phase 1A Project  
Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County**

Colin Caskey, B.A.  
and  
Tom Origer, M.A.

March 23, 2015

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Prepared by:



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March 23, 2015

## **ABSTRACT**

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey on behalf of the Sonoma County General Services Department. The study area consists of approximately 117 acres of land owned by the County located along Chanate Road, between Parker Hill Road and Terra Linda Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Pam Kinzie, County of Sonoma Facilities Development & Management Division, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. The County of Sonoma is performing a comprehensive assessment of the parcels in order to plan for future development of the area.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 14-1150), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, field inspection of the project location, and contact with the Native American community. Field survey of the study area found one prehistoric resource and a complex of historical buildings, and a previously recorded historical cemetery (CA-SON-1797H). Scattered obsidian flakes were seen in various locations in disturbed contexts. These do not constitute archaeological sites, but reflect generalized use of the area. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 15-015).

## **Synopsis**

Project: County Government Center Development - Phase 1A  
Location: Chanate Road between Parker Hill Rd and Terra Linda Drive, Sonoma County  
Quadrangle: Santa Rosa, California 7.5' series  
Study Type: Mixed strategy survey  
Scope: 117 acres  
Finds: CA-SON-1797H, one prehistoric archaeological site, a historical building complex, dispersed obsidian flakes

## **Project Personnel**

Tom Origer provided project oversight. Mr. Origer obtained a Master of Arts in Anthropology from San Francisco State University in 1983, after obtaining a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology at Sonoma State University in 1974. He has over thirty years of experience in cultural resources management throughout Northern California. His experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Mr. Origer has been teaching archaeological analysis and field archaeology classes at Santa Rosa Junior College since 1979. He is affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology (Presidential duties from April 1998 to April 2001), the International Association for Obsidian Studies (charter member and President from 1990-1992), the Archaeological Institute of America (President of the North Coast Society from 1985 to 1987), the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Vicki R. Beard acted as the Architectural Historian for this project. Ms. Beard has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1990, and holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management with an emphasis in historical resources, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology, history, and architectural history. Graduate coursework and applied studies included building and structure evaluation, and historical research. Post-graduate work has been completed in historical architecture through the Architecture Department at the University of California Berkeley; heritage resource management at the University of Nevada, Reno; and architectural history and historic landscapes through the National Preservation Institute, Alexandria, Virginia. Professional affiliations include the Society of Architectural Historians, Northern California Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, and Vernacular Architecture Forum. She is also listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Colin Caskey prepared the report and acted as the Project Coordinator for this project. Mr. Caskey obtained a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from UC Davis in 2014. He has one year of experience in California archaeology.

Julianne Mercer assisted with the fieldwork for this project. Ms. Mercer holds a Bachelor of Arts in History from Sonoma State University.



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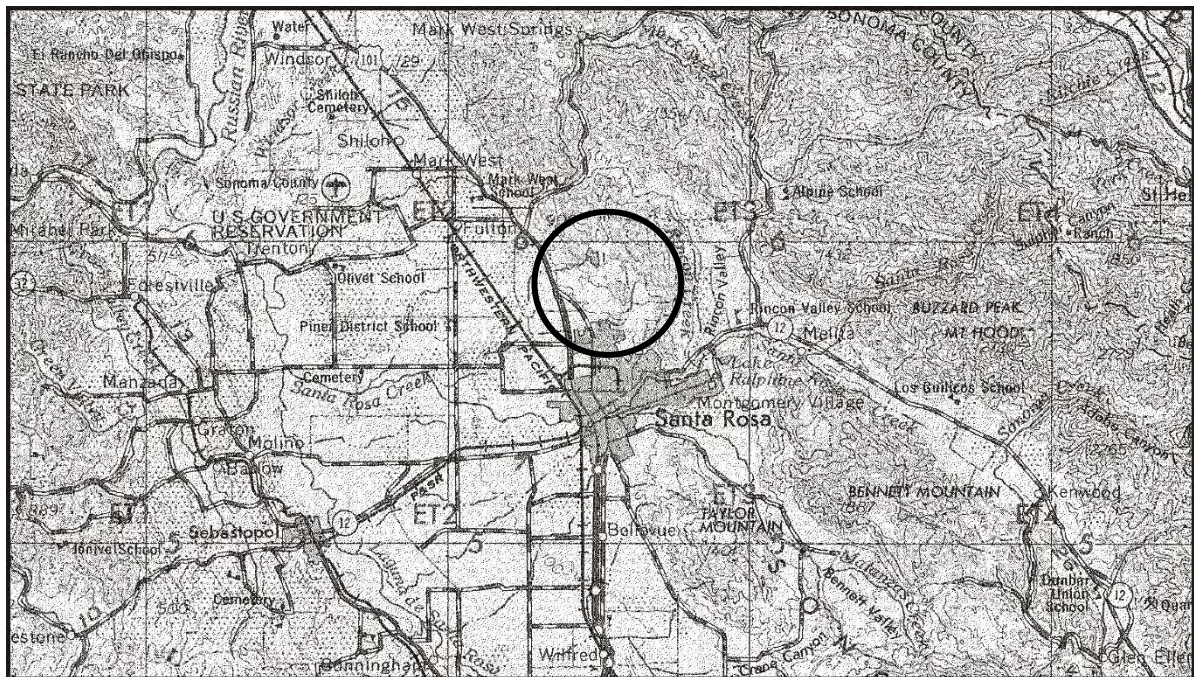
## INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources survey for the County Government Center Development - Phase 1A Project. The study area comprises 117 acres to the north and south of Chanate Road, between Parker Hill Road and Terra Linda Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The County is preparing a comprehensive assessment of the properties in order to assist in planning future development. The study was requested and authorized by Pam Kinzie, County of Sonoma Facilities Development & Management Division, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 15-015).

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development.

This cultural resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all cultural resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.



**Figure 1. Project Vicinity** (adapted from the 1970 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

## Resource Definitions

Cultural resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

**Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**Building.** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

**Structure.** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Object.** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

**District.** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

## Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852[a]) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Additionally, the OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although the use of professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

## **PROJECT SETTING**

### **Study Area Location and Description**

The study area comprises approximately 117 acres of land along Chanate Road between Parker Hill Road and Terra Linda Drive, approximately two miles north of downtown Santa Rosa as shown on the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). Although no work is currently proposed, the County is preparing a comprehensive assessment of the properties to assist in planning future development.

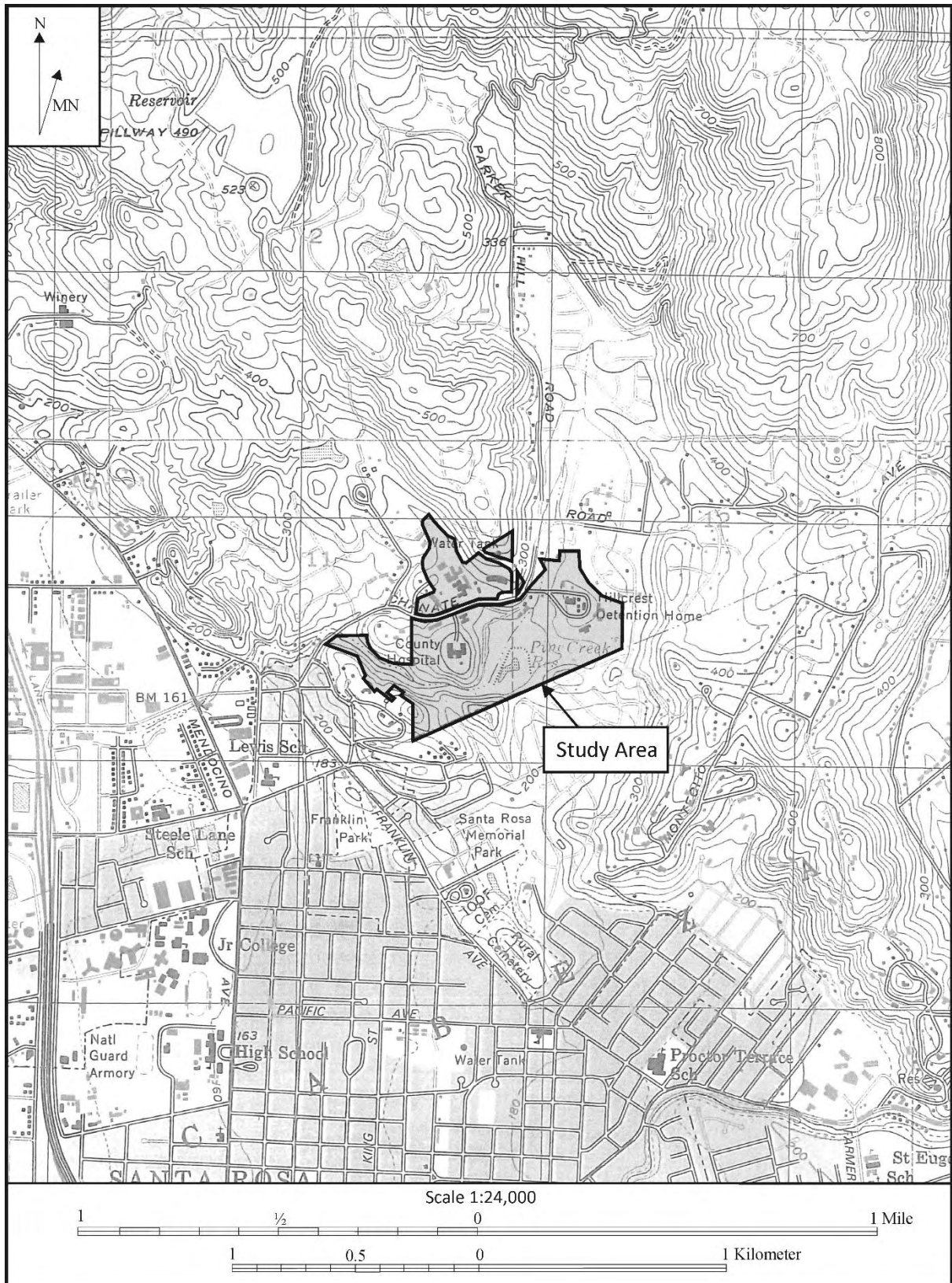
Soils within the study area consist of Felta, Guenoc, Haire clay loams, and Pajaro gravelly loams (Miller 1972: Sheet 74). These soils are moderate to well-draining loams found primarily on rolling hills and uplands. These soils typically support the growth of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, small shrubs, berry vines, and scattered oaks. Historically, these soils were used mainly for grazing and range (Miller 1972:34, 40, 42, 66).

The project area is on a Plio-Pleistocene slope (Koenig 1963). This geology dates from approximately five million years ago to about 11,700 years ago. The area has moderately sloping, well-draining soils that probably once supported a variety of plants that could have served as food and cover for animals. In addition, fresh water and freshwater resources were available in Paulin Creek, which flows through the project area. The presence of these attributes suggests that the project area would have been suitable to prehistoric occupants as a place to gather resources and hunt. The combination of slope, age and type of landform, and distance to water suggest that the buried site sensitivity of the area is low (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004).

### **Cultural Setting**

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 11,000 years ago (Erlandson *et al.* 2007:53). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.





**Figure 2. Study Area** (adapted from the 1994 Santa Rosa 7.5' USGS topographic map).

At the time of European settlement, the study area was situated area controlled by the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The Southern Pomo were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Pomo see Barrett (1908), Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

Historical maps and atlases show that the properties which make up the study area have changed hands several times. In 1867, the land to the south of Chanate Road was owned by G. Lagget (Bowers 1867). From 1877 onward the southern portion of the study area was owned by Sonoma County Farms, who continued to own the property until at least 1934 (McIntire and Lewis 1908; Peugh 1934; Reynold and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877). In 1877, the land to the north of Chanate Road was owned by Potter and Hudson, and an orchard appears within the study area on their parcel (Thompson 1877). By 1898, ownership of the northern portion of the study area had passed to N. A. Anderson, who held it until at least 1908 (McIntire and Lewis 1908; Reynolds and Proctor 1898), and by 1934 it had passed to A. Nielson (Peugh 1934).

## **STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS**

### **Native American Contact**

The State of California's Native American Heritage Commission, the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Stewarts Point Rancheria, and Suki Waters were contacted in writing. A log of contact efforts is provided at the end of this report (Appendix A).

On March 9, 2015, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria responded in writing that the Tribe has knowledge of cultural resources in the immediate vicinity. The Tribe requested copies of site records in the immediate vicinity and that an Extended Phase One field study be conducted, after which more comments will be provided.

### **Archival Study Procedures**

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 14-1150) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures older than 45 years should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in

the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO plats) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) from the early to the middle 20th century.

In addition, ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the "Materials Consulted" section of this report.

### **Archival Study Findings**

Archival research found nine studies have been conducted within or covering portions of the study area (Amaglio 2008; Fredrickson 1974; Jordan and Fredrickson 1989; Loyd and Origer 1993a, 1993b; Origer 1993; Pulcheon and Origer 1999; Schroder and Origer 2001; Thompson 1976). Of these studies, two studies recorded cultural resources (Fredrickson 1974; Jordan and Fredrickson 1989). One study (Jordan and Fredrickson 1989) located one historical site and one isolated obsidian flake (ISO-28) within the study area. The historical site, CA-SON-1797H, is the Old County Cemetery just to the west of the Norton Behavioral Health Center. Fredrickson (1974) located one prehistoric site, CA-SON-984, within one quarter mile of the study area. This site consists of an area of darkened soil and fire-cracked rock with one obsidian artifact. The remaining studies did not identify any cultural resources within the study area.

There are no reported ethnographic sites in the vicinity (Barrett 1908, Kroeber 1925).

The original General Land Office survey of T7N/R8W of the Mount Diablo Base Meridian in 1865 shows one building labeled "Underhill's House" and an associated field that stood near the eastern edge of the study area. Both of these are present until at least 1879 (GLO 1865, 1879). An 1867 map (Bowers) shows an unnamed building located in the vicinity of the Norton Behavioral Health Center. Letters of Patent state that portions of the study area were bought in 1868 by A. Harris and G. Ligget (GLO 1868a, 1868b). The Old County Cemetery, established in 1878 just west of the Norton Behavioral Health Center, was associated with the County Hospital and Poor Farm. The Poor Farm appears as a single building on 1888 and 1898 historical maps. Residents on the Poor Farm grew most of their food and the facility was much self-subsistent (LeBaron *et al.* 1985:194).

Maps from 1916 depict five closely spaced buildings on the Poor Farm. Three scattered buildings appear to be present within the study area that may or may not be associated with the County Hospital (USGS 1916). In 1936, a new community hospital was constructed at 3325 Chanate Road through the Works Progress Administration program to expand the county's medical facilities, and was designed to replace the County Hospital and Poor Farm. The county hospital complex expanded over the years to meet demands, and by 1954 two buildings in the vicinity of the Poor Farm are labeled as "Hillcrest Detention Home" (USGS 1954 [1980]).

### **Field Survey Procedures**

A field survey was completed by Colin Caskey and Juli Mercer on February 27, 2015 and by Colin Caskey and Vicki Beard on March 3, 2015. The 117 acre study area was examined using a combination of strategies in order to account for terrain and access difficulties. Where possible, such as in flatter meadows and in areas of exposed soil, survey was conducted by walking in linear corridors 15 meters apart in a zigzag pattern. In areas where terrain and dense vegetation were greater hindrances, survey routes were modified to cover accessible terrain, and inaccessible areas were

visually surveyed from the nearest accessible location. Visibility ranged from excellent to very poor, with vegetation, buildings, and pavement being the chief hindrances. Hoes were used as needed to clear patches of vegetation so that the ground could be inspected.

Based on the distribution of known cultural resources and their environmental settings, it was anticipated that prehistoric archaeological sites could be found within the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

### **Field Survey Findings**

The Old County Cemetery was located during the current survey. Although the site boundaries listed in the original report (Jordan and Fredrickson 1989) have not changed, restoration efforts, beginning in 2003, have cleared vegetation, restored fences, and marked many of the previously unmarked graves. An update to the site's primary record is included in Appendix B.

ISO-28 was previously located between Chanate Road and the Norton Behavioral Health Center. An attempt was made to locate it during the current survey, but was unsuccessful.

One prehistoric site was located. The site is a 95-meter long by 35-meter wide lithic reduction site on a west-facing slope near Paulin Creek. The site is located on either side of County Farm Road's southern fork, which runs southeast through the site before turning north and connecting to a parking lot. The northeast part of the site is at a slightly higher elevation than the road and separated from it by a cobblestone retaining wall. A smaller portion of the site is to the southwest of the road between the road and a large patch of blackberry bushes bordering Paulin Creek. The entire site slopes southwest toward the creek. Artifacts include approximately 50 obsidian flakes, ranging from early reduction debitage with cortex to late-stage reduction debitage. The site is covered with sparse grasses and contains several oak trees. The site is in good condition though portions of the site have been disturbed by a sidewalk, a road cut and retaining wall, and the planting of a few non-native trees.

Dispersed obsidian flakes were found scattered at several disturbed locations (e.g., in piled soil along Chanate Road) in the study area. Commonly they were at higher elevations and not adjacent to the creek. This suggests that early occupants of the area may have chosen places overlooking the creek and surrounding countryside to make and repair chipped stone tools such as projectile points, knives, and scrapers.

The Sonoma County Medical Complex consists of 11 buildings and innumerable rock structures, (including walls, curbs, gutters, and drinking fountains) constructed between 1936 and 1950, and used by Sonoma County for various health related services. A list of resources included in the complex is provided on page 2 of the Sonoma County Medical Complex Primary Record (see Appendix B), and a map showing their locations is on page 3 of the record. Note, the map numbers used in the Primary Record correspond to those on a County-prepared map. Not all of the county-identified buildings are included in the historic complex but the numbering system was maintained therein to avoid confusion. Locations not indicated on the County's map were assigned the designations G1, G2, G3, and K1. No attempt was made to show the locations of rock work as it is ubiquitous.



The Sonoma County Hospital (Map No. 1) was built in 1936 from plans designed by architect John I. Easterly of Healdsburg. Easterly also designed the Oak Knoll Sanitarium, currently known as the Norton Behavioral Health Center, which is also part of the complex, south of Chanate Road. Both of these building were funded by the Public Works Administration (PWA), one of the New Deal programs launched by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The Works Progress Administration (WPA), another of the New Deal programs, was responsible for constructing at least some of the rock work found throughout the complex. Two of the rock walls have plaques inscribed "WPA 1941".

Chanate Hall lies on a knoll east of the hospital (Map No. 2). This building was constructed in 1946 as a nurse's dormitory. An office building built in 1952 is located on the south side of Chanate Road. In the eastern part of the complex are two buildings that date to 1952 to serve as a juvenile facility (Map Nos. 7, 9. In addition to these resources, the complex contains four buildings (or sets of buildings) of unknown age and use (Map Nos. 10, 11, G1, G3). All appear to be older than 50 years. The site of the former Hillcrest Hospital is marked by building foundations and landscaping. The old County Potter's Field is shown as K1.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Known Resources**

The prehistoric lithic reduction site located on County Farm Road has the potential to provide information about early use of the area. The site could be found eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 4. We recommend that this site be avoided by any future development. If future projects are proposed that would impact this site, it should be formally evaluated beforehand for its potential inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources.

The two areas of extremely sparse lithic debitage do comprise bona fide archaeological sites, and thus no further work is recommended.

The Chanate Historic Cemetery located adjacent to the Norton Behavioral Health Center has already been formally recorded, and an updated record completed following this survey, no further recommendations are warranted.

Many of the buildings and WPA structures that make up the Sonoma County Medical Complex were constructed more than 50 years ago and represent the County's efforts to serve its citizens' health and welfare needs in the early to mid-20th century. These buildings may be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. We recommend that the eligible buildings and structures be mapped and formally evaluated if future proposed projects will alter any of these buildings.

### **Accidental Discovery**

The upland nature of the study area combined with the extreme age of the geology (11,700 to 5,000,000 years old) indicate that there is a very low potential that buried archaeological deposits could be present, and accidental discovery could occur. In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing

implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

## SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for County Government Center Development - Phase 1A Project located along and expanding to the north and south of Chanate Road, between Parker Hill Road and Terra Linda Drive, in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Pam Kinzie, County of Sonoma Facilities Development & Management Division, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. One prehistoric site, the Sonoma County Medical Complex, and two locations with very sparse (fewer than three flakes in ten square meters) were located. Recommendations for the prehistoric site and Sonoma County Medical Complex have been provided. The lithic areas are not considered sites and no further recommendations are necessary. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 15-015).

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2004 *Landscape Evolution and the Archaeological Record: A Geoarchaeological Study of the Southern Santa Clara Valley and Surrounding Region.* Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, University of California.

Schroder, S. and T. Origer

2001 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Rackerby Subdivision at 3200 Chanate Road Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.* Document S-23979 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources.* Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Stewart, O.

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1976 *An Archaeological Investigation on the Site of a Proposed Community Medical Center: Santa Rosa, California.* Document S-353 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Thompson, T.H. & Co.

1877 *Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, California.* T.H. Thompson & Co., Oakland.

United States Geological Survey

1916 Santa Rosa 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1944 Santa Rosa 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954a Santa Rosa 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954b Santa Rosa 7.5' quadrangle, Photorevised 1980. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



## **APPENDIX A: Native American Contact**

**Native American Contact Efforts  
County Government Center Development - Phase 1A, Sonoma County**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Letters</b>	<b>Results</b>
Native American Heritage Commission	n/a	2/23/15	No response received as of the date of this report.
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Harvey Hopkins	2/23/15	No response received as of the date of this report.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot Greg Sarris	2/23/15	Nick Tipon responded on 3/9/15 requesting records of sites in the vicinity and an Extended Phase One study.
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Margie Mejia	2/23/15	No response received as of the date of this report.
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Stephanie L. Reyes	2/23/15	No response received as of the date of this report.
Stewarts Point Rancheria	Otis Parish	2/23/15	No response received as of the date of this report.
Suki Waters	Suki Waters	2/23/15	No response received as of the date of this report.



## **Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: County Government Center Development - Phase 1A  
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Santa Rosa  
Township T7N Range R8W Section(s) 11, 12 MDBM

Date: February 23, 2015  
Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates  
Contact Person: Colin Caskey

Street Address: PO Box 1531  
City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927  
Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300  
Email: origer@origer.com

Project Description: Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is currently assessing recently acquired property at the Chanate Campus (previously Sutter Medical Center) on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa to plan for future development. The project area is approximately 117 acres.

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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February 23, 2015

Harvey Hopkins  
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 607  
Geyserville, CA 95441

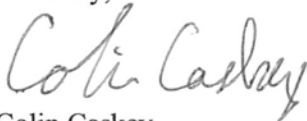
Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

February 23, 2015

Gene Buvelot  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

February 23, 2015

Greg Sarris  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

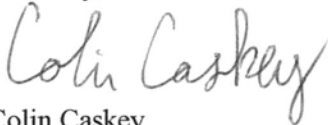
Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm has conducted a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

February 23, 2015

Margie Mejia  
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians  
437 Aviation Blvd.  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

February 23, 2015

Stephanie L. Reyes  
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 1035  
Middletown, CA 95461

Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Ms. Reyes:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

February 23, 2015

Otis Parish  
Stewarts Point Rancheria  
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

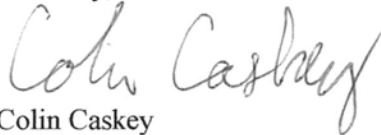
Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Mr. Parish:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

February 23, 2015

Suki Waters  
P.O. Box 53  
Jenner, CA 95450

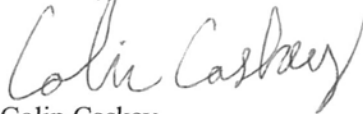
Re: Chanate Campus County Government Center Development

Dear Ms. Waters:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management is assessing recently acquired parcels to plan for future development on an approximately 117-acre property on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

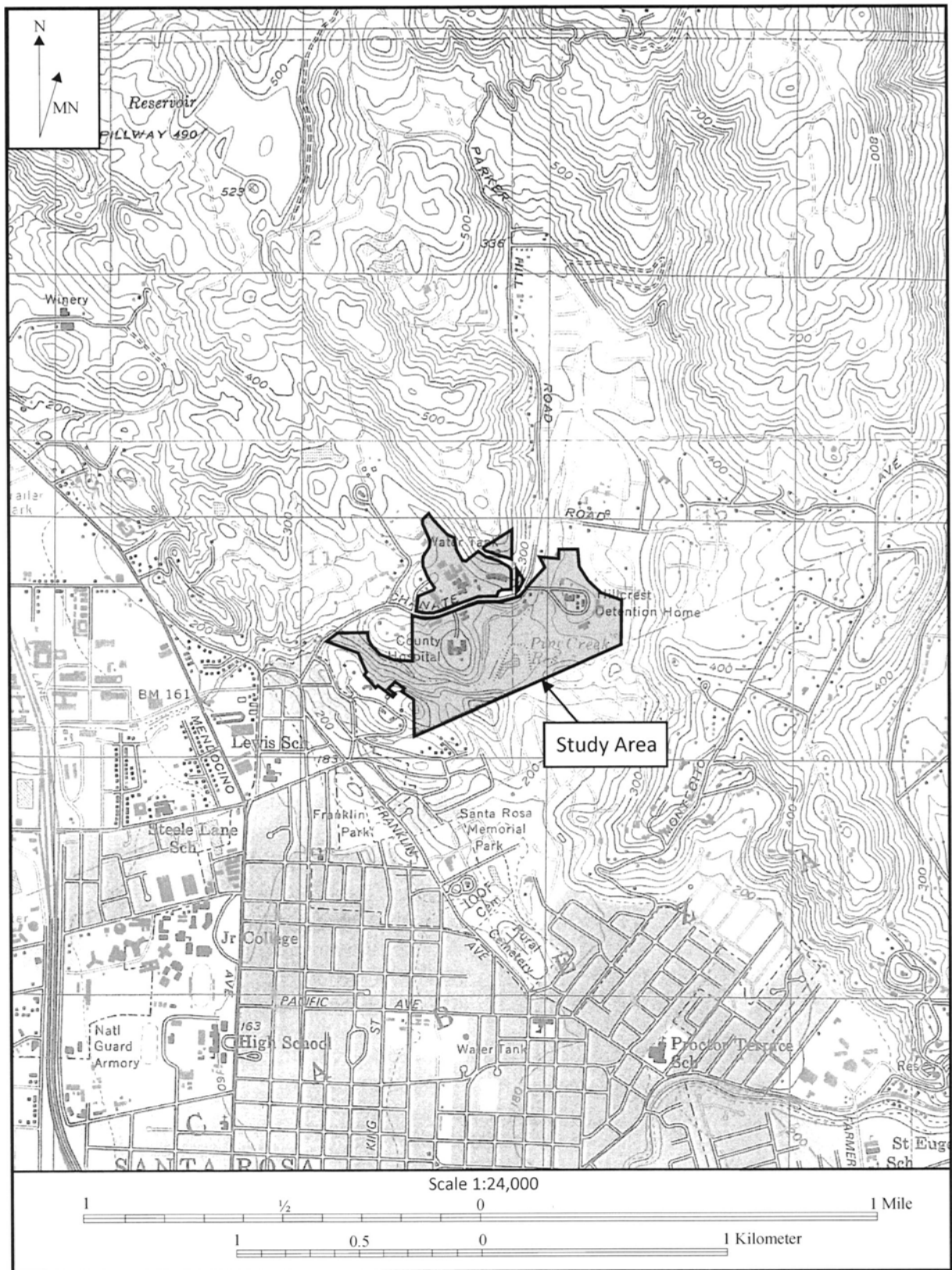
Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Colin Caskey  
Associate







Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
Sacred Sites Protection Committee  
6400 Redwood Drive Suite 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

March 9, 2015

Colin Caskey  
Origer and Associates  
P.O. Box 15331  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

RE: Sonoma County Facilities Development and Management Assessment  
Chanate Campus

Dear Mr. Caskey:

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), a federally recognized Tribe and sovereign government, has received your request for comments regarding the proposed review of the Chanate Campus. FIGR provides comments regarding sacred lands and other cultural sites to protect and/or avoid our cultural resources that might be adversely impacted by the scope of work of the project. The Sacred Site Protection Committee (SSPC) is authorized by the Tribal Council to work with agencies to develop the specific plans and procedures to avoid any potential adverse impacts.

The Tribe has knowledge of cultural resources in the surrounding area. We request copies of sites in the immediate vicinity and that an extended phase one field study be conducted. Upon reviewing the results of the XP1 studies, we will provide comments. Please send the information to the Tribal Office to my attention.

Respectfully,

Nick Tipon  
Sacred Sites Protection Committee  
707 321-4792

## **APPENDIX B: Cultural Resources Documentation**

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-

HRI #

Trinomial: CA-SON-1797H (Supplement)

NRHP Status Code:

Resource Name or #: Old County Cemetery

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 1

**P1. Other Identifier:** Chanate Historic Cemetery

**P2. Location:** Unrestricted

**a. County:** Sonoma

**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Santa Rosa

**Date:** 1980

**T 7 N/R 8 W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. 11; MDBM**

**c. Address:** 3325 Chanate Road **City:** Santa Rosa **Zip:** 95404

**d. UTM: Zone:** 10 525500 mE 5257460 mN

**e. Other Locational Information:** West of parking lot for Norton Behavioral Health Center, within the Sonoma County Medical Complex along Chanate Road. There is a sign at the entrance that reads "Chanate Historic Cemetery".

**P3a. Description:** Since 1989, many of the cemetery's graves have been restored with small cement markers. Bronze plaques have been installed at five graves by surviving family members of the deceased. A new pathway runs through a portion of the cemetery, a modern fence has been constructed around the site, and an information kiosk, a bench, and two commemorative plaques have been placed adjacent to the site at the cemetery entrance. One plaque was placed by the Sonoma County Historical Society in memory of those buried; the other was placed by the Redwood Empire Chinese Association in memory of approximately 100 Chinese Sonoma County residents who were buried in the cemetery.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:**

**P4. Resources Present:**

**P5. Photograph or Drawing:**

**P5b. Description of Photo:** Entrance to cemetery, facing West.



**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

**P7. Owner and Address:**

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Colin Caskey  
Tom Origer & Associates  
P.O. Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

**P9. Date Recorded:**  
February 27, 2015

**P10. Type of Survey:**  
Mixed Strategy

**P11. Report Citation:**

Caskey, C. and T. Origer.

2015 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the County Government Center Development- Phase 1A Project on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.*

**P12. Attachments:** none

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: Old County Cemetery

Page 1 of 5

1. County: Sonoma
2. USGS Quad: Santa Rosa (7.5') 1954 (15') Photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 5, 2, 5, 5, 0, 0 m Easting 5, 2, 5, 7, 4, 6, 0 m Northing ( )
4. Township 7N Range 8W ; % of % of % of % of Section 11 Base Mer. MDM ( )
5. Map Coordinates: mmS mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 240 - 280 ft. ( )
7. Location: Immediately south of the Family Practice Center and west of Oakcrest mental Health Center and noted by a sign marked "Old County Cemetery" placed on the west side of the parking lot situated west of Oakcrest. Both Centers are located in north Santa Rosa, approx. (X)
8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site Description 1.5 acre cemetery first associated with the first County Hospital for Sonoma County which was founded in December 1866. The cemetery, although still used, was not maintained and the headstones began to fall over. By 1939, when (X)
10. Area 122.5M east boundary m(N/S)x 72.5 south boundary m(E/W) m<sup>2</sup>.  
120M west boundary 70M north boundary  
Method of Determination: Pacing ( )
11. Depth: unknown cm Method of Determination: ( )
12. Features: Over 1000 graves, approx. 40 markers found; grape stake fence along west boundary--few places are missing stakes; ceramic scatter (X)
13. Artifacts: 58 grave markers -- not all numbers legible; 1 flow blue ceramic shard and several saltware pottery shards. ( )
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: None seen ( )
15. Date Recorded: 4 October 89 16. Recorded By: Leigh Jordan, with the (X)
17. Affiliation and Address Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California 94928 ( )

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: Old County Cemetery

Page 2 of 5.

18. Human Remains: None seen but assumed by the fact that this is a cemetery ( )
19. Site Disturbances: Eastern edge was slightly impacted by building of the park-  
ing lot for the Family Practice Ctr.; headstones replaced by markers;  
grazing ( )
20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): to south: intermittent creek 400 meters ( )
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Oak woodland/grass Plant List ( )
22. Vegetation (on site): Oak woodland, vinca major, pine, poplar, poison oak,  
grasses ( )
23. Site Soil: ( )
24. Surrounding Soil: ( )
25. Geology: ( )
26. Landform: midslope terrace ( )
27. Slope: 0% - 9% ( ) 28. Exposure: south/west open ( )
29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: County of Sonoma, 525 Administration Drive,  
Santa Rosa, CA c/o Rene L. Cardinaux, A.I.A. Sonoma County (X)
30. Remarks: Up to discovery during construction of the Family Practice  
Parking Lot, this cemetery had only been known by local people and  
was not registered or known about by County officials. ( )
31. References: See attached information and "History of Community Hospital of  
Sonoma Co., Part V, Oak Knoll Sanitarium". The Stethoscope, Vol.1  
No. 7 (August 1967). ( )
32. Name of Project: Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Chanate Medical  
Office Bldg. Project Area, 3420 Chanate Rd., Santa Rosa 5501-70/89 ( )
33. Type of Investigation: mixed strategy ( )
34. Site Accession Number: Curated At: ( )
35. Photos: yes, Cultural Resources Facility, under 5501-70/89 ( )



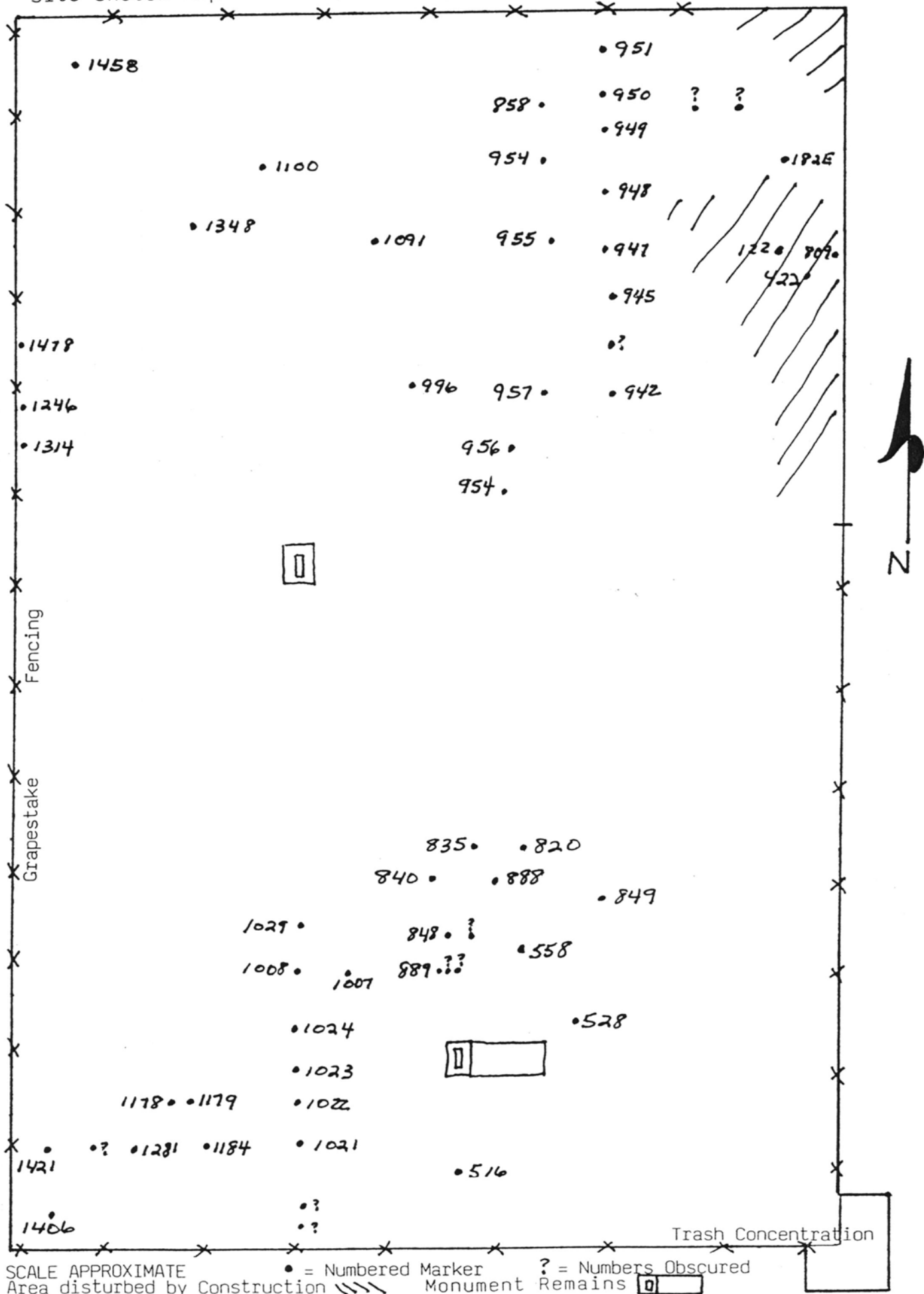
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD  
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1797H 10 | 89  
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: Old County Cemetery

Page 3 of 5

Item No.	Continuation
7.	1.3 miles from the intersection of State Highway 101 and Steele Lane at 3420 Chanate Road, Santa Rosa.
9.	Oak Knoll Sanitarium, now Oakcrest Mental Health Center, had been built and opened to treat tuberculosis, many of the patients complained of the 'unsightly' cemetery. At that time, the original headstones were carted off and replaced with small numbered cement markers. Each number was noted on a list opposite the name of the person whose remains were in that grave site. Since that time, however, most of the list has been lost. A partial list is attached. Also attached are the 1938 map done by M.M. Wallace, the first and only female Sonoma County Surveyor; a informal synopsis and a Status Report: Family Practice Parking Lot generated by the Sonoma County Architect's Office.
12.	in the southeast corner, much of it buried.
16.	help of Ken Meyer, Architect, Sonoma County who conducted the original research and provided the site sketch map.
29.	Architect, 455 Fiscal Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95403.

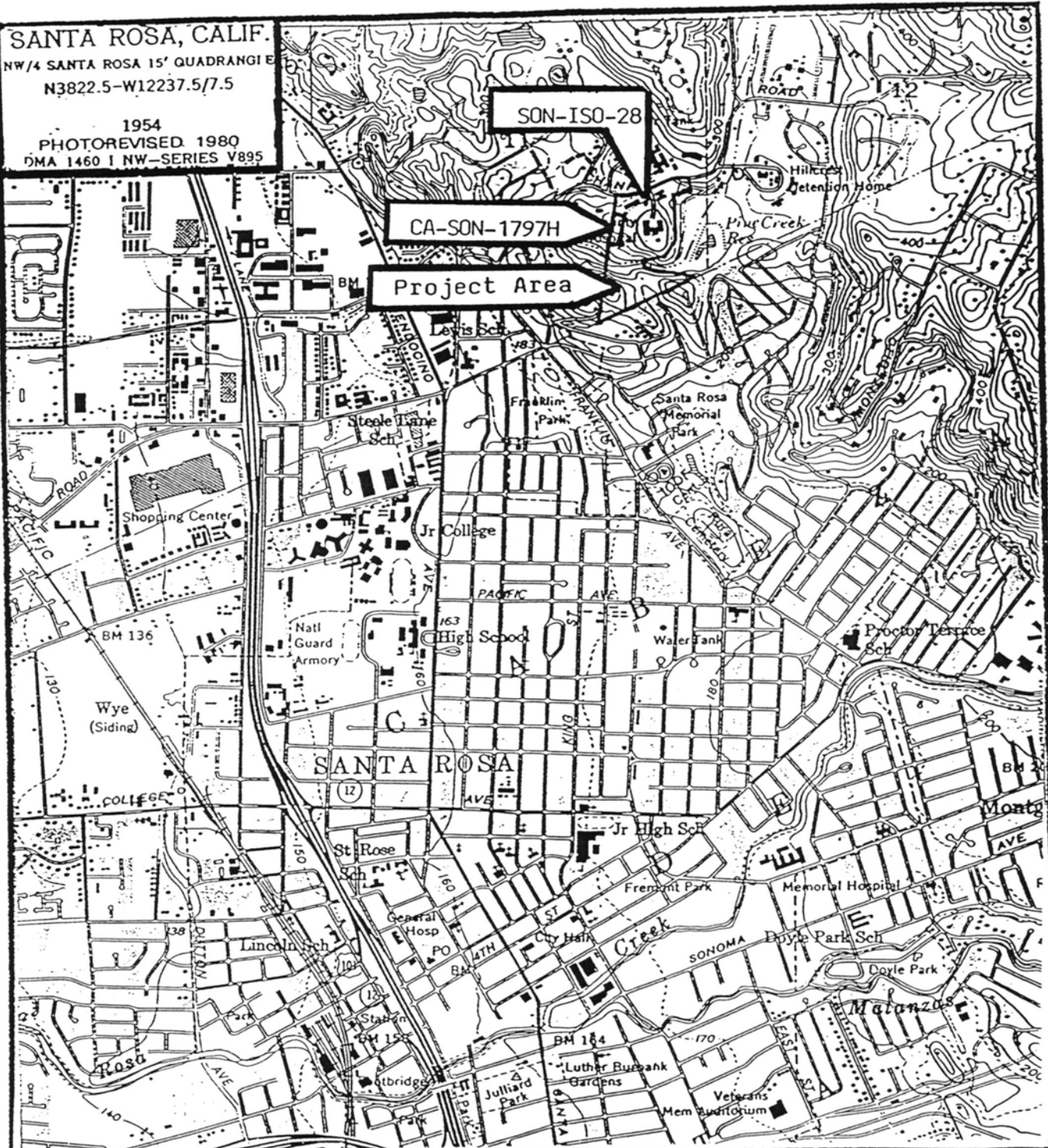




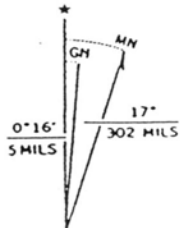
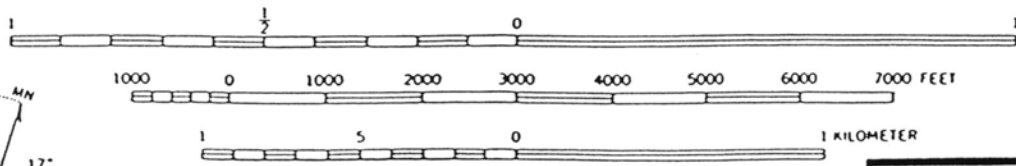
# SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

NW/4 SANTA ROSA 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3822.5-W12237.5/7.5

1954  
PHOTOREVISED 1980  
DMA 1460 I NW-SERIES V895



SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DASHED LINES REPRESENT HALF INTERVAL CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP 1

UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CATALOGUE OF GRAVE MARKERS

*Set of  
former  
buried  
Oak Hill*

ANDERSON, GUSTAFSON; 1861-1930	679	BUZZINI, JOHN; 1866-1939	112
ANDERSON, HENRY; 1857-1938	126	BUNTING, GEO. A.; 1865-1933	575
ANDERSON, EDITH; 1867-1931	533	BERIOZZI, ANGELITA; 1894-1931	535
ABITIA, SUSIE; 1921-1934	516	BAKER, LEVI; 1850-1935	443
ABITIA, JOE; 1899-1936	217	BROWN, WALTER; 1859-1932	409
ABETI, GUISEPPI; 1879-1938	181	BOHL, FRED; 1845-1932	416
AVILLA, BABY; 1937	581	BRODERSEN, PETER; 1891-1934	433
ALAMO, ROBERT; 1908-1935	380	BONTLE, HELEN; 1849-1934	394
ACKEN, CHAS. S.; 1863-1938	179	BOZICH, JOHN; 1892-1936	210
ASHUSSEN, ANDREW; 1875-1935	376	BURKES, HARRIET; 1913-1939	196
ALDRICH, EDGAR; 1850-1929	701	BURKE, JOHN; 1881-1931	547
ARRIGHI, CHAS.; 1864-1939	121	BEAL, CHAS.; 1865-1937	134
ADAMS, HUGH; 1862-1938	129	BLOOMSTROM, CHARLES; 1872-1934	426
AQUISTAPACE, DOMINICO; 1857-1937	193	BORST, ARTHUR; 1861-1936	209
BRIMHALL, WILLIAM H.; 1855-1933	521	BARRY, RAY R.; 1892-1935	379
BREWSTER, CHAS.;	976	BACCI, SANTI; 1849-1935	446
BARRY, DANIEL; 1856-1930	682	BAVETTO,; 1875-1930 (#2757)	670
BIGLOW, JERRY; 1883-1933	420	BIAVASCHI, BABY; 1928	366
BROKO, TONY; 1870-1933	419	BRADLEY, WAYNE; 1938	585
BELL, DAISY;	622	BURNS, JOHN; 1854-1922	875
BOUTON, OTTO; 1876-1932	408	BUCKLEY, LAWRENCE; 1866-1936	252
BARALONY, STEVEN; 1862-1929	735	BEACH, RILEY; 1867-1936	249
BERTI, LORENZO; 1875-1936	222	MARONI, BABY; 1935	460
BENNETT, JACK; 1875-1935	440	CORS, LOUISA; 1861-1932	417
BACCI, ANTONIO; 1883-1938	148	CORDA, PASQUALE; 1872-1939	111
BUTCHER, HARRY; 1868-1936	216	COLLERTON, JOHN; 1868-1935	383
BRADLEY, JAMES; 1867-1937	187	CARPENTER, W.; 1873-1937	294
BASSI, PETER; 1935	237	CRENSHAW, IDA M.; 1898-1933	176
BRADY, SARAH A.; 1876-1931	664	CHUNG, CHARLIE; 1858-1930	667
BRADY, LEE; 1868-1938	141	CRAIG, JOHN L.; 1850-1932	412
BUFORD, LEROY; 1869-1937	289	CRUSE, JOSEPH; 1880-1936	225
BUGG, WM.; 1852-1929	687	CHONG, QUONG; 1938	123
BRISBI, FRANK;	131	CHONG, YOUNG; 1856-1933	568

CASSIO, LENORA ROSE; 1934	459	DUNBAR, L. A.; 1851-1932	410
CALLI, GAETANO; 1873-1928	733	DONAHUE, JOHN; 1874-1938	161
CARROLL, BABY; 1935	457	DONFANGO, CARLO; 1860-1935	442
COLSTON, F.; 1880-1929	685	DIAS, ANTONIO; 1867-1934	427
CHRISTENSEN, MARTIN; 1883-1936	213	DAY, ISAAC; 1864-1937	188
CRONIN, FRANK; 1938	158	DAY, WM.; 1850-1936	265
COTA, SABINO; 1869-1937	309	DRAY, ALFRED; 1862-1937	281
CROSS, ISAAC; 1865-1931	556	DYE, ALBERT; 1861-1934	432
CROSBY, OLE; 1873-1937	297	DOE, JR. EDGAR; 1927-1932	528
CONSOLASIO,; 1871-1928	714	ENLICH, HENRY;	275
COLLINGS, ALEXANDER; 1850-1932	529	ESKERICA, KATHERINE; 1882-1938	163
CUSTA, DINA; 1934-1934	401	ESKERICA, MARTIN; 1883-1938	164
CHALSI, BESEL; 1872-1933	569	ERICKSON, JOHN; 1873-1931	537
CASEY, PATRICK; 1885-1934	233	ECK, JOHN; 1856-1935	451
CASEY, MARY; 1900-1935	445	EMERY, FRANCIS; 1859-1931	256
CONN, MITHARL; 1875	695	EBBS, GEORGE W.; 1875-1934	400
CISNEAROS, LEANDRO; 1937	288	FLINN, MICHAEL; 1847-1932	563
CORVETTO, AUGUST; 1847-1931	554	FRANTZEN, OSCAR; 1879-1938	125
COYLE, JOHN; 1850-1937	285	FABRIA, LOUIS; 1876-1929	690
COMETTA, DALMIRO; 1872-1935	234	FORD, A.; 1849-1936	439
DEVINE, JERRY; 1859-1933	508	FRASER, JOHN; 1852-1939	109
DRAPER, JOS. L.; 1851-1933	578	FRANKLIN, EDWIN; 1856-1938	169
DRIMMER, DAVID; 1909-1937	291	FOSTER, WALTER; 1874-1936	214
DeVINCENZI, AUGUSTINO; 1893-1937	186	FOSTER, FRANK; 1852-1929	694
DUGAN, NELSON L.; 1867-1936	262	FAUST, RUDOLPH; 1848-1937	299
DENKER, CARL; 1848-1938	130	FERNENDEZ, CARLOS; 1880-1936	227
DONOVAN, DANIEL; 1871-1936	218	FERRARA, RICHARD; 1863-1934	512
DONOVAN, DAN; 1884-1934	391	FAURSCHOU, NILS; 1856-1935	239
DOMINQUEZ, LILLY; 1912-1937	197	FROMENT, GEO.; 1880-1937	279
DAVIS, JOHN;	120	FIELD, BABY; 1934	411
DAVIS, HELMA; 1863-1939	115	FACCINI, CLEMENT; 1858-1936	264
DeLONG, JOHN; 1852-1929	693	FRANKS, CHAS.; 1938	182
DARBY, FRANK; 1867-1931	531	FEILING, LOUIS; 1867-1935	452
DETRICK, ALICE; 1930-1931	359	FULLER, CHAS.; 1876-1939	102

FOGEL, PHILLIP; 1858-1937	189	HOUSE, GEO. L.; 1876-1939	117
FARMER, JACK; 1857-1931	555	HOWELL, LOUIS; 1851-1934	515
GREGORI, I; 1883-1934 (#22)	435	HOPKINS, JAMES; 1845-1927	709
GORMEN, PATRICK; 1875-1938	167	HEALY, JAMES; 1860-1937	314
GRISWELL, LUTHER; 1866-1938	122	HAYES, WILLIAM; 1853-1929	700
GREEN, JAMES; 1872-1935	437	HENDREX, WILLIAM; 1860-1936	203
GEORGE, BABY; 1931	363	HALL, ORAN, A.; 1868-1939	110
GELBI, JOSEPH; 1888-1937	190	HARRINGTON, CHAS.; 1888-1938	219
GIBSON, JAMES; 1879-1934	514	HARMS, PETER; 1840-1935	380
GHANT, GEORGE; 1894-1935	450	HOLTZ, ANTOINE; 1867-1938	165
GONES, CLARA; 1894-1935	448	HAYDN, ANDREW; 1868-1936	228
GUIDI, ARTURO; 1866-1938	180	HANSEN, GEORGE; 1873-1938	154
GIBSON, JOHN B.; 1853-1930	669	HAFFE, ABE; 1852-1936	200
GREENMAN, WILLIAM; 1861-1938	166	HARDY, CHAS.; 1875-1935	404
GLEESON, DAVID; 1877-1937	300	ROLLINGSWORTH, F.; 1936	244
GERMAIN, JOSEPH; 1891-1931	546	HARMISON, DONALD D.;	497
GRAW, WILLIAM; 1853-1936	247	HUBER, JOHN; 1874-1937	298
GRAIG, BELVA; 1936	245	HITCHCOCK, JASPER; 1880-1936	266
GEORGE, MADELINE; 1936	496	HOPPER, HARLOW; 1849-1928	734
GAMBO, JOHN; 1861-1936	199	HILLIGAS, MARY L.; 1938	583
GUNIGAN, GINCINTO; 1884-1937	292	HANSEN, FRED; 1865-1935	381
GRAY, BABY; 1935	456	HOLMES, JOHN H.; 1864-1935	238
GUSMAN, NANCY; 1847-1934	395	INMAN, WILLOUGHBY; 1872-1931	553
GUAMEZ, BEN; 1880-1937	307	IVANS, JOHN A.; 1876-1935	447
GIOVANNINI, ADOLPHO; 1882-1936	372	JOHNSON, LEONARD; 1881-1935	449
GIORGI, NICOLA; 1883-1928	723	JOHNSON, PETE; 1851-1934	430
GOU, CREW; 1853-1937	191	JOHNSON, HENRY; 1878-1933	522
GENSCHER, MAX; 1852-1939	116	JOHNSON, MARLAND E.; 1851-1932	560
GANASCIA, FRANK; 1877-1938	177	JACOBSEN, HANS; 1853-1932	564
GENTHER, ROSE I.; 1936	501	JOHNSON, JOHN; 1921	486
GUY, GORDON H.; 1891-1937	318	JAMES, ELGER; 1860-1932	562
GRIMSLEY, ERNEST O.; 1938	582	JOHNSON, FRANK; 1878-1931	545
HUGLI, (# 3993)	382	JACOBS, SABINA; 1924-1937	302
HELISING, JOHN; 1863-1935	375	JOHNSON, EDOLPH; 1862-1929	737

JONES, HAROLD; 1934	499	LONG, BABY; 1930	364
JOHNSON, LOUIS; 1851-1929	638	LUCIANO, THEODORE; 1900-1938	184
JOHNSON, RICHARD; 1937	495	LAING, PETER; 1869-1939	104
JORGENSEN, ELMA; 1935	588	LEE, BING; 1848-1934	506
JOHNSON, CHRISTINA; 1860-1936	254	LIND, JOHN; 1870-1937	282
JOHNSON, HERBERT; 1892-1934	399	LEMMON, HELEN; 1932-1939	587
JOHNSON, BERT; 1883-1934	429	LAGO, MANUEL; 1884-1937	278
JOHNSON, AUGUST; 1854-1933	567	LECUIER, GUS; 1891-1934	390
JONES, GEO. E.; 1848-1933	573	LOVLAND, ALBERT;	139
KLEIMAN, PREINHOLT; 1856-1933	519	LOPEZ, ENOS; 1876-1936	206
KORBONIA, J.; 1886-1936	224	MOLLER, PETER; 1868-1932	561
KARCH, GEO.; 1859-1936	373	MADSEN, MARTIN; 1866-1937	306
KOHLER, ERNEST; 1857-1930	736	MAKELA, HENRY; 1886-1939	106
KURCH, OTTO; 1875-1938	159	MEYERS, ANTONIO; 1938	137
KIRBY, JULIUS; 1853-1936	207	MEYERS, WILLIAM; 1868-1936	261
KEATING, WILLIAM; 1875-1937	272	MEYERS, CHAS. B.; 1871-1933	520
KROLL, FRANK; 1865-1938	145	MARQUEZ, E.	384
KELLEY, JOSEPH; 1883-1937	315	MANGINI, PETER; 1876-1935	441
KELLEY, CHAS. R.; 1938	149	MATONE, PATRICK J.; 1873-1936	258
KEE, CHARLES; 1850-1934	434	MITCHEL, LEVI; 1866-1938	162
LIGHTHOLDER, CHAS. H.; 1864-1933	523	MITCHEL, WILLIAM R.; 1850-1936	212
LANDQUIST, IVEA; 1882-1933	407	MELTON, JESSE; 1883-1934	424
LAMBERT, GEO.; 1859-1935	436	MARBLE, ARCHIBALD; 1870-1939	107
LEE, TOM; 1856-1932	746	MORRISON, J; 1893-1938 (#103)	140
LEMON, JAMES; 1937-1938	454	MARINI, GEORGE; 1988-1935	438
LAGARETTI, JOSEPH; 1882-1937	277	MORLEY, JOSEPH; 1892-1935	235
LAURENCE, JAMES R.; 1844-1922	871	MURPHY, PETER; 1862-1930	668
LAURENCE, THOMAS; 1858-1933	571	MAGRINI, FRANK; 1896-1935	387
LOPEZ, MICHAEL; 1892-1938	124	MACK, HELEN; 1861-1931	1931
LAW, JACK E.;	263	MURPHY, MICHAEL; 1902-1936	223
LUONI, EMILIO; 1877-1939	113	MEADOWS, "TEX"; 1937	312
LILLARD, NEWTON; 1846-1930	671	MULHOLLAND, MICHAEL; 1854-1933	524
LOANING, THOMAS; 1856-1930	740	MADARPLLI, O.;	699
LYNCH, JOHN; 1875-1937	271	MIKKELSON, JOHN; 1860-1937	317

LANDERSON, THOMAS; 1877-1938	144	OLSEN, ELAK; 1938	136
HERRITT, CARL H.; 1869-1933	525	OTTI, ALI; 1888-1939	195
MATTOS, LOUIS; 1875-1934	230	OLSON, JACOB; 1859-1936	253
MACKY, GEO.; 1859-1934	398	OY, ROY; 1854-1937	286
MOORE, THOMAS; 1867-1933	566	PERRY, HENRY; 1937	311
McLEAN, DONALD; 1863-1933	526	PARRY, THOS. O.; 1863-1934	229
McELLEOTT, JOHN; 1930	548	PERACCA, RUDOLPH; 1863-1937	284
McCAFFERTY, MICHAEL; 1868-1935	377	PETERSON, CHAS.; 1863-1928	724
McCLOSKEY, GALEF; 1870-1934	512	PETERSON, BABY;	498
McFARLANE, D. L.; 1855-1930	676	PITTS, ARTHUR; 1863-1935	378
McCREERY, ALEXANDER; 1859-1931	745	PEPE, BARTEO M.; 1864-1933	422
McKARTY, ROBERT; 1864-1930	673	PHILBRICK, CHAS.; 1882-1938	175
McFADDEN, JOHN; 1881-1936	243	PAPERNA, ANDREW; 1847-1936	259
McVEY, WILLIAM; 1862-1934	505	PETRI, NORISCO; 1862-1934	397
McKEE, GEORGE; 1846-1938	151	PERSONS, CLARK; 1858-1934	393
McKEE, EDWIN; 1848-1930	672	POZZI, ANGELO; 1881-1933	405
McCOY, WALTER F.; 1862-1939	114	PRETI, GIOVANNI; 1861-1936	208
McDONALD, WILLIAM; 1902-1938	172	PLUM, WALTER; 1865-1931	549
MACWHITE, EDWARD; 1877-1934	232	PLUBELLINI, JOHN; 1873-1938	152
MEVAREZ, JULIO; 1896-1939	108	PRYOR, OWEN; 1860-1937	290
NASH, MICHAEL; 1877-1936	217	QUAY, EDWARD; 1863-1938	127
NOVARRO, CHARLES; 1861-1933	574	QUISENBERRY, WALTER; 1876-1933	423
NICHOLS, SYLVESTER; 1852-1932	558	ROSTAN, JAMES; 1848-1937	273
NIVEN, FRANCIS; 1869-1939	101	RODRIGUEZ, ISABEL; 1937-1937	493
NORTON, HARRY; 1872-1939	100	RODRIGUES, ; 1937	494
NELSON, LOUIS; 1910	1305	RAMONA, BABY; 1936	370
OWENS, WILLIAM; 1865-1939	118	RUDAT, RICHARD; 1885-1939	105
OBERMEIER, FRANK; 1876-1938	174	ROACH, CHARLES; 1856-1930	738
OSHAUGHNESSY, E.; 1851-1930	674	ROACH, ROBERT; 1886-1937	276
OBRIEN, JOSEPH; 1860-1937	193	RICE, ERNEST E.; 1847-1931	744
O'CONNOR, JOHN; 1861-1936	246	RHINE, LELAND (Son & Daughter)	458
ORTIZ, USTOCIA; 1856-1934	425	RYAN, MATHEW; 1869-1938	173
OVERMAN, CHAS.; 1854-1928	731	ROGERS, WILLIAM; 1880-1935	236
ODEM, BABY; 1928	368	RODGERS, JOSEPH; 1936	226
OLSON, THEVORLD; 1853-1937	269	ROGERS, MORTON; 1862-1931	532



RUGG, JOSHUA; 1851-1934	511	STRAUTIN, HANS; 1889-1938	147
RADFORD, FRED; 1900-1937	303	STALDER, PETER; 1884-1934	509
RAZMOND, DONALD; 1882-1938	726	SIEGLER, CASPER; 1891-1931	557
ROUSSEAU, GEO. F.; 1854-1930	742	SPAGNOLA, ROBERT; 1896-1938	143
ROBERTS, SIDNEY; 1850-1935	444	STAHL, JOHN; 1855-1938	156
ROCHAT, LOUIS S.; 1869-1935	374	SHARP, DAN; 1862-1928	717
REGIS, JOHN; 1877-1937	308	SULLIVAN OR O'BRIEN, PATRICK; 1937	310
ROSS, FRANCIS; 1936	221	SHEILDS, THOMAS; 1897-1938	142
RALYEA, BERT (BABY); 1938	453	STALCUP, JOSEPH; 1963-1938	135
REID, OSCAR; 1859-1938	171	SERINI, JIM; 1883-1935	240
ROOT, DANIEL; 1852-1932	415	BOUSA, WAYNE; 1939	566
REEDER, WILLIAM; 1858-1937	287	STRANG, HENRY; 1881-1931	551
ROBERTSON, BERTIE; 1874-1933	572	STROMER, (RESERVED);	137
RATHENBERGER, R.;	517	SCOTT, CLYDE; 1878-1936	220
SCHMIDT, JOHN H.; 1867-1934	580	SPRUNK, HENRY; 1848-1931	663
SCHMIDT, GOTTFRIED; 1869-1938	178	STRAND, JOHN O.; 1871-1936	204
SING, WONG; 1881-1931	823	SCHARFENBERG, JOHN C.; 1856-1937	305
STALKER, JULIUS; 1861-1936	248	SCHWITZ, FRANK; 1860-1938	170
SHUGG, GUS; 1852-1936	250	STANSON, JOHN; 1864-1929	689
SCHARA, FREDERICK; 1868-1931	538	SOMARNO, ROSE; 1938	584
SIMONI, LOUIS; 1864-1931	552	STEVENSON, WALLACE; 1857-1936	198
SMITH, CHAS.; 1860-1937	313	STEVENSON, JOHN; 1834-1930	541
SHAW, WILLIAM; 1864-1934	508	SAUNDERS, JESSIE T.;	504
SMITH BR., JOHN; 1847-1937	304	"SCOTTY"; 1931	543
SMITH, JAMES; 1862-1929	686	STONE, BABY; 1938	455
SMITH, CHAS.; 1850-1931	550	SCHOPP, FRITZ; 1868-1934	428
SILSBEE, BERT R.; 1874-1936	205	SANDERSON, JOHN; 1862-1933	570
SMITH, ELMER; 1875-1931	540	TILLOTSON; 1883-1933	403
SNELL, BABY; 1938	502	TORREZ, MIZEL; 1870-1932	418
SMITH, DORA; 1928	732	TRADE, CASPER; 1900-1935	241
SINN, CHAS.; 1836-1931	665	TOHNSEND, GEORGE; 1856-1936	201
SMITH, FRANK; 1856-1934	431	TUSCHER, FREDERICK; 1847-1930	666
SWEATHAN, SOLOMAN J.; 1860-1937	293	THOMPSON, FRANK; 1858-1928	727
SOUTHAM, WALTER; 1857-1931(324)534	534	THOMPSON, ROBERT; 1866-1934	213
STANO, RICHARD; 1891-1931 #3156	536	THORBERG, AXEL; 1863-1934	396

TELO, AUGUST; 1857-1930	678	WHALEY, THOMAS E.; 1931	365
TAYLOR, JAMES P.; 1873-1939	119	WOTINK, ROBERT; 1869-1937	295
TRIPI, TONY; 1858-1937	280	WRIGHT, VIRGINIA; 1907-1937	301
THIBAUGH, JOSEPH; 1860-1938	103	WONG, CHESTER; 1913-1929	747
TROMBLEY, JOSEPH; 1855-1935	385	WONG, SHU; 1850-1934	510
TROMBOTAS, THOMAS;	728	YOUK, A. H.; 1861-1936	202
TILLATSON, MARLENN; 1933-1934	402	YEE, CHANG; 1937	274
VAN DER MATER; 1862-1929 #2384	698	ZINNER, JOSEPH; 1875-1938	155
VALENCIA, ALEX; 1850-1928	730	ZOCHAKA, MICHAEL; 1853-1930	739
VERMETTI, JOSEPH; 1870-1938	153		
VICE, MARTIN; 1861-1934	392		
VOSS, FRANK; 1874-1938	163		
WAUK, LOUIS; 1891-1933	421		
WILLIAMS, JOHN; 1845-1932	565		
WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER; 1865-1937	132		
WALDRON, OSCAR; 1878-1936	530		
WONG, GET; 1863-1938	160		
WILSON, FRED; 1862-1937	270		
WILSON, BABY; 1934	579		
WILSON, WALTER; 1877-1937	316		
WHITTAKER, FRANK; 1853-1935	242		
WEST, JOSEPH; 1865-1938	128		
WEST, HELEN; 1902-1938	183		
WAGNER, DAVID; 1846-1937	268		
WIHELO, HANS;	146		
WILBURN, SOPHIA; 1888-1937	283		
WADE, JAMES H.; 1860-1932	527		
WILLIAMS, BABY; 1933	576		
WILLIAMS, JOHN; 1855-1932	414		
WARE, JAZA; 1853-1933	577		
WILLMAN, LENNI; 1892-1937	296		
WOLF, VALENTINE; 1860-1938	150		
WHITE, WILNER; 1870-1936	215		
WALTERS, FRED; 1859-1938	138		



PASTURE

NEW HOSPITAL GROUNDS  
885 AC.

CEMETERY  
136 AC.

PASTURE 2080 AC.



1938 Portion of Santa Rosa Map  
M.M. Wallace, Sonoma County  
Surveyor

HISTORY OF  
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL OF SONOMA COUNTY  
PART V  
OAK KNOLL SANITARIUM



1938, 1939. The World is preparing for War. There can be no doubt by 1939 that Hitler and a militant Germany have designs on widespread conquest. The Japanese are also spreading their war. Mussolini and his black shirts are laying their cards on the table.

1939; In Sonoma County a war is beginning to take shape, but it's a different type of war; nonetheless the outcome will be more dreadful in lives lost in the United States than the total amount of dead in World War II. This is a medical war against tuberculosis. In 1939 construction is completed at Oak Knoll Sanitarium, and is the year Dr. Robert S. Quinn officially begins a long association with this facility. The County Hospital is under the direction of Dr. E. Dwight Barnett; the Business Manager is Henry Wallace; Mrs. Ethel Maher is Supervising Nurse; Edna Behrens is Head Supervising Nurse; Mrs. Adelia Keegan is the Occupational Therapist; and Lela Miller is the teacher for all grade levels. Dr. Morse Bowles is Surgery Consultant and Dr. Carroll Andrews is Consulting Physician. Dr. Paul Samson is Consulting Thoracic Surgeon - Oakland, California.

Dr. Quinn remembers that there were many patients being treated from the outset until patient loads averaged 130 - 135. Prior to this

time the T.B. patients from Sonoma County were sent to Silverado Sanitarium in Napa, then were housed at Sonoma County Hillcrest Hospital for 2-3 years. Oak Knoll Sanitarium becomes a focal point of T.B. care and is contracted to care for patients from Napa, Mendocino, Lake, and Sonoma Counties.

Oak Knoll Sanitarium is built with funds from Federal, State and local monies. The Sonoma County T.B. Association, which was founded in the early 1900's, takes an active part in the formative years of the institution. Organizations, such as the 20-30 Club, provide medical and other needed equipment. The Elks Club provides the first mini-film unit. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rosenberg donated a piano for entertainment.

A case finding program is started with a small trailer mobile set-up with portable fluoroscope travelling throughout Sonoma County and into neighboring Northern Counties.

From the very beginning an Outpatient Clinic is started.

At the conclusion of World War II, many servicemen returned who were in need of T.B. care. Some of these servicemen spent one year or more at Oak Knoll. One local citizen remembers that he had spent more than a year in a concentration camp and was released at the close of the conflict with Germany. It was in the crowded conditions of this camp that he contracted T.B. Upon his discharge from the service and return to Sonoma County, he was interned for T.B. at Oak Knoll. He reflects that it was not much different than the concentration camp, because he was confined to his room and the grounds, however, the food was much better and there were friendly faces instead of the stern faces of German guards. It was a necessity that he be confined for a year, and he never felt trapped. There were hours, days, weeks and then months of frustrating boredom, but it was all worth it because he is now healthy and leads a normal life.

1967; T.B. is the second largest killer in the United States. A dread disease in its later stages, its treatment is primarily simple if diagnosed early. Drastic steps have been taken in Sonoma County through the years in an attempt to corral the disease in the early stages.

Medical advances throughout the United States have been applied to the care and treatment of T.B. patients at Oak Knoll Sanitarium. The watchdog and General over all operations has been Dr. Quinn, who has worked diligently at his job. Dr. Quinn took his undergraduate work at the University of Oregon at Eugene. He is a graduate of the Medical School at Portland. He interned at Orange County General Hospital. He performed his residency at Monrovia under the direction of Dr. E. W. Hayes, who he remembers fondly as an excellent teacher that worked his resident doctors very hard so that they would learn without forgetting a single lesson. Dr. Quinn came to Sonoma County in 1938 and went into practice in 1939.

Oak Knoll changed through the years as the face of T.B. medicine changed. Patient loads diminished steadily until in 1967 the patient loads averaged 8 patients a day. The reason for this decline was knowledge. The development of knowledge in the medical field has saved many lives. Pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum became past major methods of treatment as resection came into prominence. Anamicrobiotic drugs have also replaced old methods. Inactive T.B. patients are now treated to a large extent in clinics rather than as inpatients. The T.B. Society and development of Mobile X-Ray (mini-film) programs have accounted for thousands of early detections of T.B. and inpatient treatment is often limited to months instead of years. In the early years the normal length of stay for patients was 1 - 2 years for moderate cases and 2 - 3 years for advanced.

In Sonoma County at this time T.B. treatment and follow-up is no longer a function of Oak Knoll facility. Interned cases are now sent to other counties for treatment, and while clinics for T.B. patients are still a part of Dr. Quinn's life, the days of active inpatient T.B. care are gone from Oak Knoll, probably forever. The last patients were either farmed out for care in other counties or they were discharged. 1967 marks the year of Oak Knoll Sanitarium's resignation from active inpatient T.B. care.

Oak Knoll is now being utilized for geriatric patient care, and one-half of the institution is being remodeled as a psychiatric inpatient center.



## BRIEF HISTORY OF COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

The first County Hospital, located in a 46 by 42 foot two-story building on Humboldt Street, was completed in December 1866. The building and equipment, providing every facility then known to medical science, were estimated to have cost approximately \$8,000.

The second County Hospital, founded in 1876, and first called Sonoma County Infirmary, later changed to Hillcrest, was housed in a southern plantation-type building in an area two miles northeast of Santa Rosa in Pleasant Valley. The Infirmary, which, in 1876, served a Sonoma County population of approximately 20,000, was quickly named the "County Poor Farm", because lands around the building were used to produce crops for hospital use.

As the population of the county increased, buildings were added to the hospital until it contained 178 beds and was known as one of the best organized and equipped institutions in the State. The first known administrator was Dr. M. M. Shearer, who served as county physician as well.

By 1930, with a county population of 62,222, more hospital beds were needed. However, it was not until 1935 that the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Sonoma County selected a committee, some of whose members were W.W. Shukaw, Supervisor Blair Hart of Petaluma, and Dr. Samuel Bogle, to draft plans for a new hospital, with John D. Easterly as architect. Construction began in 1936, with the National Public Works Administration supplying \$127,000 of the approximately \$300,000 cost.

The new hospital was dedicated April 24, 1937. Patients were soon moved from the old infirmary to the new facility of which Dr. Samuel Bogle was administrator as well as serving as county physician. When he resigned September 1938, Dr. James C. Anderson of Petaluma was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to succeed him. The old Sonoma County Infirmary, or Hillcrest, became a geriatric center.

Oak Knoll T.B. Sanitarium, dedicated in 1939 to serve tubercular patients, was closed in October 1967 because the advancement of medical science and the excellent work of doctors had decreased the number of tubercular patients. Remaining patients were transferred to Weimar, a medical facility near Sacramento, or to other such institutions. The Oak Knoll building, now known as Oakcrest, is a mental health center today.

Plans for an addition to the 1936 County Hospital building were started as early as 1939, when Stone and Mulloy, San Francisco architects, submitted specifications for the addition, but the project was not finally completed and dedicated until May 12, 1956. This two-story addition, connected with the 1936 wing, provided for surgical beds, and an isolation wing on the second floor. Medical records, emergency suite, pharmacy, outpatient clinics, medical beds and a psychiatric unit were on the first floor. Cafeteria and kitchen additions, as well as a large storage room, were included in the project, for which \$490,000 of Federal and State funds were provided.

The medical training program of Resident Physicians in general practice, begun at the hospital in 1938, was increased, and teaching ties with the University of California in San Francisco were strengthened to effect a greater degree of specialized training for young doctors. A Family Practice Residency Program was

developed and became completely operation in July 1971, when a three year residency program was instituted with eighteen residents, six in each year. In order to house more effectively this program, a new Family Practice Center, located below Oakcrest, was dedicated on September 10, 1972. The building contains four treatment modules, A, B, C, and Core which also contains the laboratory, medical records, and administrative offices.

After the Medicare and Medi-Cal programs were developed, the Board of Supervisors converted the County Hospital to Community Hospital of Sonoma County, putting it on a pay as you go basis since it was anticipated that all patients would be charged for their services through either Medicare, Medi-Cal, or private resources. Thus, since 1966, the hospital has accepted patients from all sociological and economic segments of the community, instead of just the indigent patients or emergency cases which it had handled for so many years.

In order to provide more up-to-date facilities for an anticipated increase in patient needs, in 1967, a portion of the 1936 building was remodeled to create an eight bed Intensive Care Unit and a six bed Coronary Care Unit with the most modern monitoring equipment and facilities for patient care in these types of units. In 1970, the large Obstetrics Ward was relocated in another wing of the 1936 building so that more private and modern accommodations were available.

However, the State Department of Public Health declared the beds and facilities in the 1936 building to be non-conforming and all inpatient and outpatient services had to be removed. This necessitated making plans for a four-story 50,000 square foot new building to accommodate the services removed from the 1936 building.

Space was not to be wasted, however. The areas to be vacated were valuable for improving and expanding the activities being performed in limited space, such as, the business office, medical social services, administrative offices, laboratory, auxiliary work area, housekeeping and linen storage, inservice training, and medical library.

The medical library benefited from the receipt of some \$5,000 in money from two grants which made possible the necessary remodeling and the acquisition of books and periodicals which will help make the medical library the most outstanding one in the County. It is intended that the library be available to any and all who may have need of its use. It is hoped that the Sonoma County Medical Association and schools in the area will continue to assist in making the library a valuable asset.

In October 1967, an additional service, a women's auxiliary, was added at the hospital. A dedicated group of members devote much time to providing extra touches of "T.L.C." (Tender Loving Care) for patients, and make contributions of time and equipment to the hospital itself. In addition, the auxiliary operates an office, a gift shop, and a thrift shop. Both junior and senior members are uniformed and are easily recognized by patients and visitors.

In December 1971, a Chaplaincy Service was inaugurated at the hospital through the generosity of the Ministerial Association of Santa Rosa and of the United Way. A minister is at the hospital two half-days per week.

When the Family Practice Center was dedicated in 1972, the space vacated in the 1956 building was remodeled to expand and improve the services of inhalation therapy and the pharmacy. The emergency room was enlarged and improved to provide

additional trauma beds, examination and treatment rooms as well as adequate work areas for doctors and nurses.

In November 1972, the four-story 50,000 square foot new wing was dedicated. On the first floor are located radiology, admissions, nursing office, cashier, switchboard, lobby, auxiliary gift shop, elevators and various conference rooms. Second floor contains the intensive care unit and a five room surgical suite. The third floor houses central supply, 20 medical/surgical beds, including 4 isolation beds and a 6 bed coronary care unit. Eighteen obstetrical beds, a 16 bassinet nursery and a 5 bed intensive care nursery occupy the fourth floor. The areas which these services occupied in the 1936 building have been converted to offices, conference and equipment rooms badly needed by the hospital.

Community Hospital has become a teaching center in the Redwood Empire, for we are involved not only in the Residency Program affiliated with the University of California, San Francisco, but we also have agreements with U.C. for training fourth year medical students and registered nurses. In addition, the new registered nurses program at Sonoma State is also affiliated with our hospital and we also have agreements with Santa Rosa Junior College for providing the clinical training of nurses, licensed vocational nurses, medical assistants, inhalation therapists, and x-ray technicians. We believe that by participating in these educational and training programs we are not only improving our own patient care, but we are also contributing greatly to the training of the young people who are interested in the health care field.

Community Hospital has, for a long time, provided excellent care and modern up-to-date equipment for all patients. We now offer you a new modern medical center.

An important component of the Family Practice Expansion Project will be the construction of a new parking lot. The proposed lot is designed to accommodate the approximately 24 public parking spaces that will be lost to the Family Practice building addition and to provide parking for that ever increasing number of Sonoma County citizens using the facility.

The County contracted with Hogan & Schoch Associates to survey an area west of the Oakcrest Mental Health building near Family Practice. During the survey, several concrete grave markers were found.

Under the direction of the County Architect, Ken Meyer began a research endeavour to discover the extent and history of what appeared to be a cemetery. Speaking with the County Groundskeeper and hospital Assistant Building Superintendent, Mr. Meyer was informed that the site was indeed a cemetery that, according to Gardner Burke (Community Hospital Administrator 1948-1970) burials ceased around 1948.

The exact boundaries of the cemetery were determined through the discovery of the Sonoma County Surveyor, M. M. Wallace's 1938 map of a fenced 1.56 acre cemetery. Ms. Wallace's map shows the cemetery located within a 28.80 acre cow pasture. Over the years, the cattle were able to break through the wire fence and while grazing, scattered the cement markers. From accounts given by callers to the staff at the County Architect's office, children often played in the cemetery further disturbing the grave markers.

Although little written record can be found, staff has discovered through interviews with long time County employees and concerned members of the public some of the history of the cemetery.

The property that comprises the Chanate site was purchased from L. A. Murdock for \$5,000 in 1876. That same year the Sonoma County Infirmary (also referred to as the "County Poor Farm") was built. The cemetery was the burial place for indigents who died at the infirmary. Written record exists that burials continued until at least 1936 when the new hospital was built.

According to some accounts, the grave markers were replaced with the cement markers because patients at the Oak Knoll Sanitarium (for treatment of tuberculosis, 1939) were upset with the sight of the cemetery. By the year 1967, because there were so few TB patients the building was renamed Oakcrest and was used as a geriatric sanitarium.



The concrete grave markers contain no names. Each has an apparently unique number. Records of the numbers for the 1930s exist but earlier records have not been found.

When the news of the cemetery reached the local media, several callers contacted this office. Further complicating the issue, it was discovered that what had previously been judged a paupers field, was not the case. The confusion resulting from the removal of traditional markers in favor of the small cement numbered markers became somewhat disconcerting for maintenance personnel who were often asked by visitors for the grave site of loved ones.

The stories related to this office include humorous anecdotes involving childhood searches for salamanders under the cement markers to poignant stories of those who had to enlist the good will of neighbors in order to dig the grave and make the small wooden crosses for their children's burial. Other stories with more ominous tones involved carriages and people of questionable authority burying bodies without any documentation or subsequent identification of the grave.

Adding another twist to the story of the cemetery, were reports by citizens of Chinese ancestry that non-white persons were interred there due to the racial prejudices of the times.

Enclosed is a list of the names of people and agencies contacted, copy of the property deed, history of the hospital, partial list of people supposedly buried at the site, a copy of the survey map and pictures of grave markers.

Currently, the County Architect is proposing the construction of an eight space parking lot east of the cemetery. These few spaces are desperately needed to somewhat mitigate the loss of parking spaces that will occur during the construction of the Family Practice Expansion.

Because additional parking space is still a critical need for Family Practice patients, we propose that construction be carried out to the very borders of the cemetery. Soils engineers have devised a method of removing surface organic material (leaves, plants, debris) and covering the area with approximately two feet of fill material. This would allow for the construction of the parking lot without disturbing the cemetery.

THIS PARAGRAPH (ABOVE) SOUND LIKE WE ARE INTENDING TO ENCROACH UPON THE CEMETERY. ALSO...IT CONFLICTS WITH THE REMAINDER OF THE PARAGRAPH (BELOW).

Because no plot layout exists the area covered would not be tied to any particular grave or name. Included in the construction plans and specification, would be the task of clearing and beautifying the cemetery. A memorial monument and plaque would be designed for installation at the cemetery entrance with the purpose of explaining the area and its history.

CEMETERY  
LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Phone</u>
John Schubert	Bailiff	2461
Jenni Faletti	Treasurer (retired)	2855
F. C. (Phil) Jordon	Public Health	
Harry Lapham	Rincon Valley Liquor	
Barbara Shea	Social Services	2189
Linda Mc Nay	Social Services	
Don Head	Public Works	
Elana	Public Works	2977
Bob Harvey	General Services	
Bill Harris	Recorder	2431
Mike Chrystal	Administration	
Larry Caldwell	Hospital	
Alma Hollen Stain	Hospital Admin	
Andrew	S. R. Memorial Cemetery	579-1500
	Sonoma Co. Museum	
	Park & Rec.	2550
City of Santa Rosa	Facilities Ops	2550
Jerry Thompson	Grounds Keeper	
Rudy	County Clerk	
	Records Management	
Joyce Sayed	Coroner	
Frank Martin	Sonoma Co. Library Docs.	
Wayne Dunham	Nurse	
Audry Herman	Sonoma State University (message)	
Thelma Sullivan	Hogan & Schoch	
Peter Melini	Sonoma State University (message)	
Susan Kelly	Santa Rosa J. C. (message)	527-4226
History Department		
History Department		
Crevelli		546-2020
Press Democrat Library	Hosp. Administrator 1948-70	
Gardner Burke	County Surveyors Office	
Dan Cnay	Hospital Med. Library	
Joan Chilton	Volunteer (tues.)	
Marj Stevenson	Cemetery Board	
	Dept. Consumer Affairs (916)	920-6078
	8101 Health & Safety	
	Hospital	
	Press Democrat	
	P.O. Box 569, Santa Rosa	95402
	Genealogical Society	
	"	545-9094
	"	546-7101
	"	433-2292
	"	878-2736
	Burkes secretery	
Phylis Phames		
Don Reed		
Editorial Library		
Dr. John Palmer, President		
Al Coset		
Ugenit Ohman		
Murry Halverson		
Ann Weise		

STATUS REPORT  
FAMILY PRACTICE PARKING LOT

PROJECT

The passage of Resolution Number 86-2517 on December 9, 1986, initiated the Family Practice Expansion Project. The project will be an important step toward realizing Sonoma County's commitment to meeting the public and personal health needs of its citizens.

An important component of the Family Practice Expansion Project will be the construction of a new parking lot. The proposed lot is designed to accommodate the approximately 24 public parking spaces that will be lost to the Family Practice building addition and to provide additional 22 space parking for the ever increasing number of Sonoma County citizens using the facility.

BACKGROUND

The County contracted with Hogan & Schoch Associates to survey an area west of the Oakcrest Mental Health building near Family Practice. During the survey, several concrete grave markers were found, and confirmed by County Architect's staff.

Under the direction of Rene Cardinaux, County Architect, Ken Meyer began a research endeavour to discover the extent and history of what appeared to be a cemetery. Speaking with the County Groundskeeper and hospital Assistant Building Superintendent, Mr. Meyer was informed that the site was indeed a cemetery. According to Gardner Burke (Community Hospital Administrator 1948-1970), burials ceased before his tenure began.

The exact boundaries of the cemetery were determined through the discovery of the Sonoma County Surveyor, M. M. Wallace's 1938 map of a fenced 1.56 acre cemetery. Ms. Wallace's map shows the cemetery located within a 28.80 acre cow pasture. Over the years, the cattle were able to break through the wire fence and while grazing, scattered the cement markers. From accounts given by callers to the staff at the County Architect's office, children often played in the cemetery further disturbing the grave markers.

Little written record can be found. However, staff has discovered some of the history of the cemetery through interviews with long time County employees and concerned members of the public some of the history of the cemetery.

The property that comprises the Chanate site was purchased from L. A. Murdock for \$5,000 in 1876. That same year the Sonoma County Infirmary was built. The cemetery was the burial place for indigents who died at the infirmary. Written record exists that burials continued until at least 1939.

By most accounts, graves were marked with small wooden posts identified with a plot number. Over the years, the markers decayed and by some accounts a forest fire burned the entire area, incinerating the markers. Speaking with Nellie Gustafson who fed the fire crews during the September, 1964 fire, the wooden markers, if they were still in place at that time would not have been touched by the fire. The Calistoga fire, as it was called was stopped north of Chanate Road. Ms. Gustafson knows that markers were in place from 1959-61. Another account of the disposition of original markers include William Clark's recollections of supervising prisoners who were charged with the task of removing the wooden markers and replacing them with cement markers. This project was carried out in the 1930's. Mr. Clark suggested that this work was carried out because tuberculosis patients at the Oak Knoll Sanitarium in 1939 were upset with the sight of the cemetery. Quite possibly, sometime during the years after the wooden markers were replaced, the practice of using wooden markers was resumed. In 1967, the building was renamed Oakcrest and was used as a geriatric sanitarium.

The Architect's staff has thoroughly explored the site. To date, evidence indicates that only two bona fide monuments were ever erected at the site. Approximately 40 of the cement markers have been found. The location of the markers indicates that most have been displaced over the years. The concrete grave markers contain no names. Each has an apparently unique number. Records of the numbers for the 1930's exist but earlier records have not been found.

In response to news stories, several callers contacted this office. It was discovered that what had previously been judged a paupers field, was not necessarily the case. Staff also received reports that non-white persons were interred there due to the racial prejudices of the times.

The confusion resulting from the removal of traditional markers in favor of the small cement numbered markers became somewhat disconcerting for maintenance personnel who were often asked by visitors for the grave site of loved ones.

The stories related to this office include humorous anecdotes involving childhood searches for salamanders under the cement markers to poignant stories of those who had to enlist the good will of neighbors in order to dig the grave and make the small wooden crosses for their children's burial. Other stories with more ominous tones involved carriages and people of questionable authority burying bodies without any documentation or subsequent identification of the grave.

Staff has been unable to ascertain the logic used to number what were once plot markers. Of the approximately 450 names on the partial list (enclosed) the numbers range from 100 to 1305. The partial list of burials from 1922-38 contains at least one name that matches the number supplied to the family of Lenni Willman. July 13, 1951, Dr. R. S. Westphal, Sonoma County Health Officer confirmed in writing to her survivors that "...there should be a cement marker with the number 296 on it, which is the grave in which ...Lenni Willman is buried." However, a phone conversation with Margaret Rayburn of Bakersfield revealed that her mother, Belva Craig was buried in plot # 47 near the east fence in January of 1936. Mrs. Craig's name does not appear on the list. Mrs. Rayburn mentioned that plots were marked with a number painted on a small wooden peg hammered into the ground. Further, she pointed out that the cemetery was in poor repair in 1936, with cattle often grazing among the graves.

Enclosed is a list of the names of people and agencies contacted, copy of the property deed, history of the hospital, partial list of people supposedly buried at the site, a copy of the survey map and pictures of grave markers.

#### PROPOSAL

Currently, the County Architect is proposing the construction of an eight space parking lot east of the cemetery. These few spaces are desperately needed to somewhat mitigate the loss of parking spaces that will occur as a result of the construction of the Family Practice Expansion.

The need for access to parking for today's citizens of Sonoma County is critical at Family Practice. In order to meet the needs of those citizens and fittingly address the needs of the families whose loved ones are interred at the site we propose a solution that will quite possibly be acceptable to the majority of Sonoma Counties citizens.

We propose utilizing a soils engineering method especially suited for this type of project, removing only surface organic material (leaves, plants, debris). The area would then be covered with approximately two feet of fill material that can be surfaced to accommodate parking.

\* When the necessary permits have been obtained, examine the 3 areas inside the proposed parking area where markers have been found in order to determine whether remains indeed occupy the area or if, the markers are among those that have merely been displaced over the years.

\* Should remains be found, they will be reinterred in the same cemetery, well away from the proposed parking lot.

\* Re-study the paving materials originally proposed with a view to selecting a material that requires a minimum of excavation and soil preparation.

\* Engage the services of a landscape architect to study the site and prepare drawings for review by County staff.

\* Utilizing the expertise of the County Architect as a lead agency, begin the task of interviewing and retaining a person or agency to design and compose an appropriate narrative and memorial. Architect's staff would solicit recommendations and ideas from the known survivors, secure financing for the improvements and return to the Board with the final plans.

attachment



# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-

HRI #

Trinomial:

NRHP Status Code:

Resource Name or #: Sonoma County  
Medical Complex

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 6

**P1. Other Identifier:** Community Hospital, Sutter Medical Center

**P2. Location: Unrestricted**

**a. County:** Sonoma

**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Santa Rosa

**Date:** 1994

**T 7 N/R 8 W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 11; MDBM**

**c. Address:** 3325 Chanate Road **City:** Santa Rosa **Zip:** 95404

**d. UTM: Zone:** 10 **525540 mE** **4257680 mN**

**e. Other Locational Information:** North and south of Chanate Road between Parker Hill Road and Buena Vista Drive.

**P3a. Description:** The Sonoma County Medical Complex consists of 11 buildings and innumerable rock structures, (including walls, curbs, gutters, and drinking fountains) constructed between 1936 and 1950, and used by Sonoma County for various health related services. A list of resources included in the complex is provided on page 2 and a map showing their locations is on page 3. Note, the map numbers used in this document correspond to those on a County-prepared map. Not all of the county-identified buildings are included in the historic complex but the numbering system was maintained herein to avoid confusion. Locations not indicated on the County's map were assigned the designations G1, G2, G3, and K1. No attempt was made to show the locations of rock work, as it is ubiquitous. (Continued on Page 2)

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP 35, HP 41, HP 46

**P4. Resources Present:** Buildings, structures

**P5. Photograph or Drawing:**

**P5b. Description of Photo:** Sonoma County Hospital, view NE from Chanate Road.



**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
1936-1950s

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
County of Sonoma  
2300 County Center Drive  
Suite A200  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**P8. Recorded by:**  
V. Beard  
Tom Origer & Associates  
P.O. Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

**P9. Date Recorded:**  
March 2015

**P10. Type of Survey:**  
Mixed Strategy

**P11. Report Citation:**

Caskey, C. and T. Origer

2015 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the County Government Center Development- Phase 1A Project on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.*

**P12. Attachments:** Continuation Sheet, Location Map

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Recorded by: Vicki Beard

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Sonoma County  
Medical Complex

Date: March 2015

## P3a. Description: (continued from page 1)

The Sonoma County Hospital (Map No. 1) was built in 1936 from plans designed by architect John I. Easterly of Healdsburg. Easterly also designed the Oak Knoll Sanitarium, which is part of the complex, south of Chanate Road. Both of these buildings were funded by the Public Works Administration (PWA), one of the New Deal programs launched by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The Works Progress Administration (WPA), another of the New Deal programs, was responsible for constructing at least some of the rock work found throughout the complex. Two of the rock walls have plaques inscribed "WPA 1941".

Chanate Hall lies on a knoll east of the hospital (Map No. 2). This building was constructed in 1946 as a nurse's dormitory. An office building built in 1952 is located on the south side of Chanate Road. In the eastern part of the complex are two buildings that date to 1952 to serve as a juvenile facility (Map Nos. 7, 9). In addition to these resources, the complex contains four buildings (or sets of buildings) of unknown age and use (Map Nos. 10, 11, G1, G3). All appear to be older than 50 years. The site of the former Hillcrest Hospital is marked by building foundations and landscaping. The old County Potter's Field is shown as K1.

### 1930s Construction

The two buildings designed by Easterly in the 1930s (Map No. 1 and 13) are in the Spanish Eclectic style, although the hospital is much more ornate than the sanitarium. As shown in Figure 1, the hospital is a two-story, cross-hipped building with three wings extending from a common corridor. All are clad with stucco. The end wings are hip-roofed and the middle wing has a gabled roof. Clay roof tiles were used throughout the building. The main entry is at the middle wing, and is marked by elaborate, Spanish-style embellishments. To the north are large additions made in the 1970s.

The sanitarium has a layout similar to the original hospital and is built with similar materials. The arched entry lacks the ornamentation found on the hospital. Ceramic tiles form a pattern around the arch and the adjacent windows.

### Resources Included in the Sonoma County Medical Complex

Map No.	Resource	Year
1	Sonoma County Hospital	1936
2	Chanate Hall	1946
4	Quonset hut	After 1954
7	Public Health Clinic	1952
9	Day Treatment Center	1952
10	Powerhouse & Laundry (County Morgue)	Pre-1942
11	Sheds	Pre-1942
13	Oak Knoll Sanitarium	1938
15	Office building	1952
G1 <sup>1</sup>	Small wood-frame building	Pre-1942
G2 <sup>1</sup>	Site of Hillview Hospital/County Poor Farm	1878
G3 <sup>1</sup>	Small stucco building.	Pre-1942
K1 <sup>1</sup>	Potter's Field (Chanate Historic Cemetery)	1874
None <sup>2</sup>	Rock work	1941

<sup>1</sup> These locations were assigned numbers for the purpose of this document only.

<sup>2</sup> Rock work is found throughout the complex.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Sonoma County Medical Complex

Date: March 2015

Page 3 of 6



# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Recorded by: Vicki Beard

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Sonoma County  
Medical Complex

Date: March 2015



**Figure 1.** View of the Sonoma County Hospital, circa 1936.

## 1940s Construction

Chanate Hall (Map No. 2) is a brick building constructed in 1946 as a dormitory for the nursing staff. It is situated on a rise within easy walking distance of the hospital to the west. This is a long, narrow building with a slight bend near the center. The east side was the dormitory section, and has two stories. The west end housed the common areas, and has one story.

Toward the eastern end of the complex is the old powerhouse and laundry (Map No. 10), currently known as the county morgue and coroner's office. The exact age of this building is not known but it appears on a 1942 aerial photograph. It appears that part of the adjacent slope was removed to create the pad for this building as it sits lower than Chanate Road to the north. At present the facade is marked by a geometrically shaped parapet that rises high above the roof, and a covered bridge that links the door with higher ground along Chanate Road. The rear of the building has two flat-roofed wings that extending to the south with a gable-roofed center section. The gabled end of this elevation also has an accentuated parapet, but with a different design from the front of the building. A sign above the central, rear doorway indicates that this section is the old powerhouse. The west side of the building has a matching sign indicating that it was the Laundry. The Laundry portion has a geometric parapet and arched, glass block windows. Windows on the Powerhouse portion of the building have been sealed but an early photograph shows that there was once an arched window above the door and that the six piercings on the east side were once windows (Figure 2).

Also shown in Figure 2 are the sheds designated Map No. 11. The sheds are of various types of construction, and some were perhaps agricultural buildings associated with the county farm. The rock foundation of a large barn (see Figure 2) is still present but is now supporting a Quonset-type building.



**Figure 2.** View of sheds, barn, and powerhouse/laundry, circa 1940.





# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Recorded by: Vicki Beard

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Sonoma County  
Medical Complex

Date: March 2015

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The original purposes of the buildings designated Map Nos. G1 and G3 are not known. Currently they appear to be storage rooms. These buildings are shown on a 1942 aerial photograph of the area. Building G1 is a hipped-roof, frame building adjacent to County Farm Road. Building G3 is situated opposite the old Hillview Hospital and near the County Farm buildings. It is a rectangular, stucco-clad building with a gabled-roof. The west elevation has two doors, one of which has a loading ramp and the other had a ramp or dock in the past. Each elevation has one or more bands of small windows high on the wall.

## 1950s Construction

In 1952, the County constructed an office building along Chanate Road, on the northwestern edge of the complex (Map No. 15), and two buildings for use as a Juvenile Hall (Map Nos. 7 and 9) in the eastern part of the complex. The office building suggests Modern architecture. The Juvenile Hall buildings mimic the Spanish Eclectic style of the hospital and sanitarium. A nearby Quonset hut (Map No. 4) is estimated to be slightly newer than these buildings.

## Other Resources

The area shown as Map No. G2 is the location of the 1878 Hillview Hospital and the County Poor Farm. None of those buildings are extant.

Map No. K1 is the location of the County's potter's field, in use from 1874 to 1946. Efforts have been made to restore the cemetery and identify those buried there. It has been renamed the Chanate Historic Cemetery.

The county complex has many examples of rock work, including retaining walls, fences, drinking fountains, and curbs and gutters. Two walls were found that were marked by the WPA in 1941. It is our opinion that the other rock work noted at the complex are also WPA-era structures.

# LOCATION MAP

Page 6 of 6

Primary #: P-

HRI #:

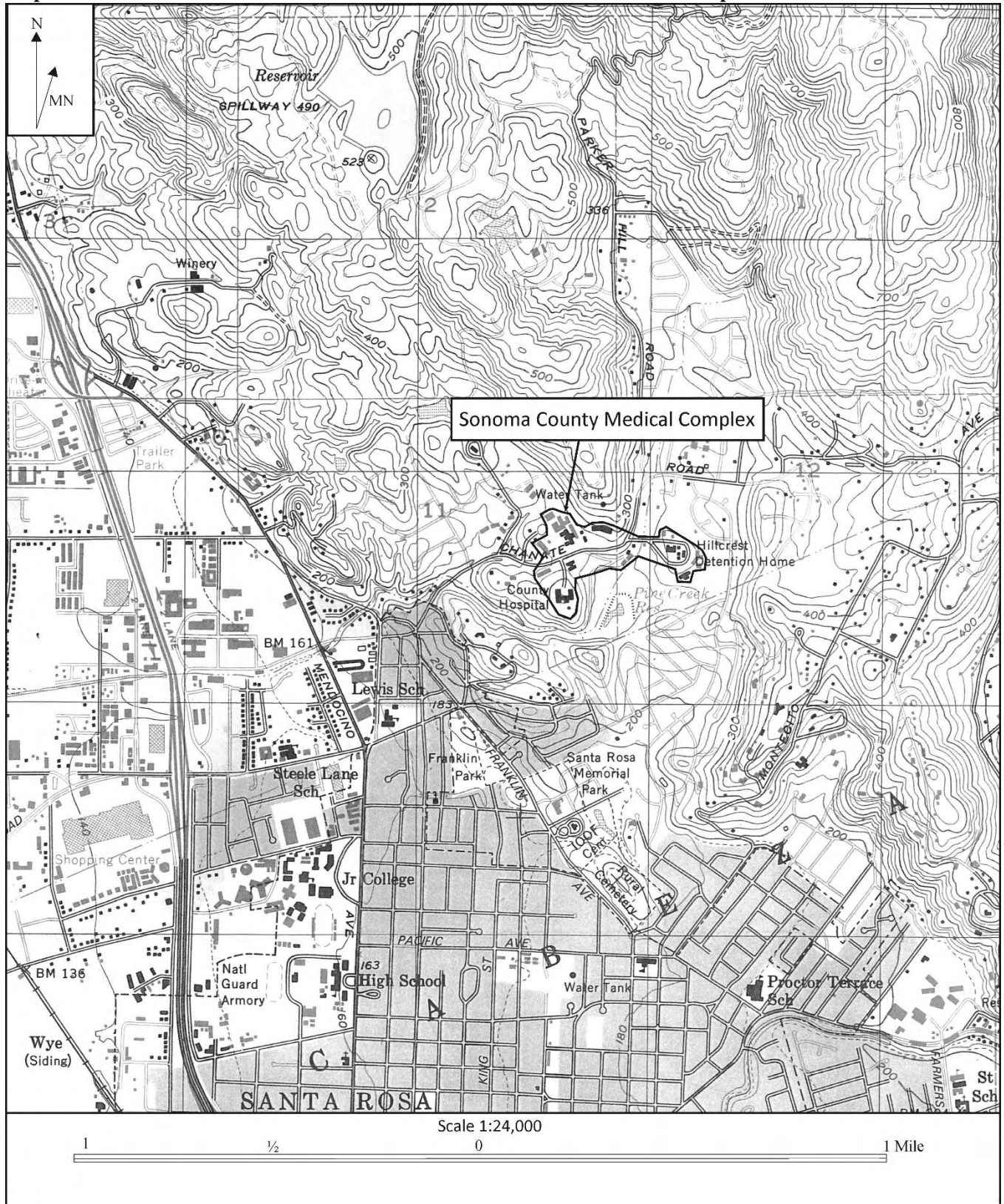
Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Sonoma County  
Medical Complex

Map Name: Santa Rosa

Scale: 7.5'

Date of Map: 1994



# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-  
HRI #  
Trinomial:  
NRHP Status Code:  
Resource Name or #: Chanate Site

## Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 4

### P1. Other Identifier:

### P2. Location: Restricted

a. County: Sonoma

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Rosa

Date: 1994

T 7 N/R 8 W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 12; MDBM

c. Address: County Farm Road City: Santa Rosa Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 526060 mE 4257640 mN

e. Other Locational Information: Site is on either side of the southern fork of County Farm Road after turning off of Chanate Road, just east of the morgue.

**P3a. Description:** A 95-meter long by 35-meter wide lithic reduction site on a west-facing slope near Paulin Creek. The site is located on either side of County Farm Road's southern fork, which runs southeast through the site before turning north and connecting to a parking lot. The northeast part of the site is at a slightly higher elevation than the road and separated from it by a stone retaining wall. A smaller portion of the site is to the southwest of the road between the road and a large patch of blackberry bushes bordering Paulin Creek. The entire site slopes southwest toward the creek. Artifacts include approximately 50 obsidian flakes, ranging from early reduction debitage with cortex to late-stage reduction debitage. Site is covered with sparse grasses and contains several oak trees. The site is in good condition though portions of the site have been disturbed by a sidewalk, a road cut and retaining wall, and the planting of a few non-native trees.

### P3b. Resource Attributes: AP2

### P4. Resources Present: Site

### P5. Photograph or Drawing:

**P5b. Description of Photo:** Northern portion of site, taken facing west. Large oak tree on left side is the sketch map datum.



**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
Prehistoric

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
County of Sonoma  
2300 County Center Drive  
Suite A200  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Colin Caskey  
Tom Origer & Associates  
P.O. Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

**P9. Date Recorded:**  
3/4/2015

**P10. Type of Survey:**  
Mixed Strategy

### P11. Report Citation:

Caskey, C. and T. Origer.

2015 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the County Government Center Development- Phase 1A Project on Chanate Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.*

### P12. Attachments: Archaeological Site Record, Sketch Map, Location Map

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # P-  
HRI #  
Trinomial: CA-  
Resource Name or #: Chanate Site

Page 2 of 4

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- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 95 meters (est.) b. Width 35 meters (est.)  
**Method of measurement:** Paced, measured on map, Google Earth  
**Method of determination:** Extent of materials visible on the ground surface  
**Reliability of determination:** High. Large number of artifacts, good ground visibility  
**Limitations:** Vegetation
- A2. Depth:** Unknown                      **Method of Determination:** NA
- A3. Human Remains:** None noted
- A4. Features:** None noted
- A5. Cultural Constituents:** Obsidian flakes, ranging in density from one flake per square meter to five flakes per square meter. Flakes range from early stage reduction debitage with cortex to late-stage reduction debitage.
- A6. Were Specimens Collected:** No
- A7. Site Condition:** Good. A road cut into the natural grade and bordered by a retaining wall on the north side runs through the site. Soil against the inside edge of the retaining wall around the site has been disturbed and leveled higher than original grade. The eastern corner of the site is disturbed by a concrete sidewalk that covers a 20-meter linear portion of the site. Finally, soils within the site have been disturbed by the planting of non-native palm and fruit trees. All of the other soil that remains appears undisturbed.
- A8. Nearest Water:** Paulin Creek, 60m to the west
- A9. Elevation:** 260' (interpreted from USGS topographic map)
- A10. Environmental Setting:** Landform is a Plio-Pleistocene slope. Site is covered by sparse grasses and surrounded by oak trees with some blackberry bushes along the creek on the western edge of the site.
- A11. Historical Information:** none
- A12. Age:** Prehistoric
- A13. Interpretations:** Possible obsidian reduction workshop on a west-facing slope overlooking Paulin Creek.
- A14. Remarks:** none
- A15. References:** 1994 Santa Rosa USGS 7.5' topographic map
- A16. Photographs:** On file at Tom Origer & Associates, Rohnert Park.
- A17. Form Prepared By:** Colin Caskey    **Date:** 3/4/2015  
**Affiliation & Address:** Tom Origer & Associates, P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, CA 94927

# SKETCH MAP

Page 3 of 4

Map Drawn By: Colin Caskey

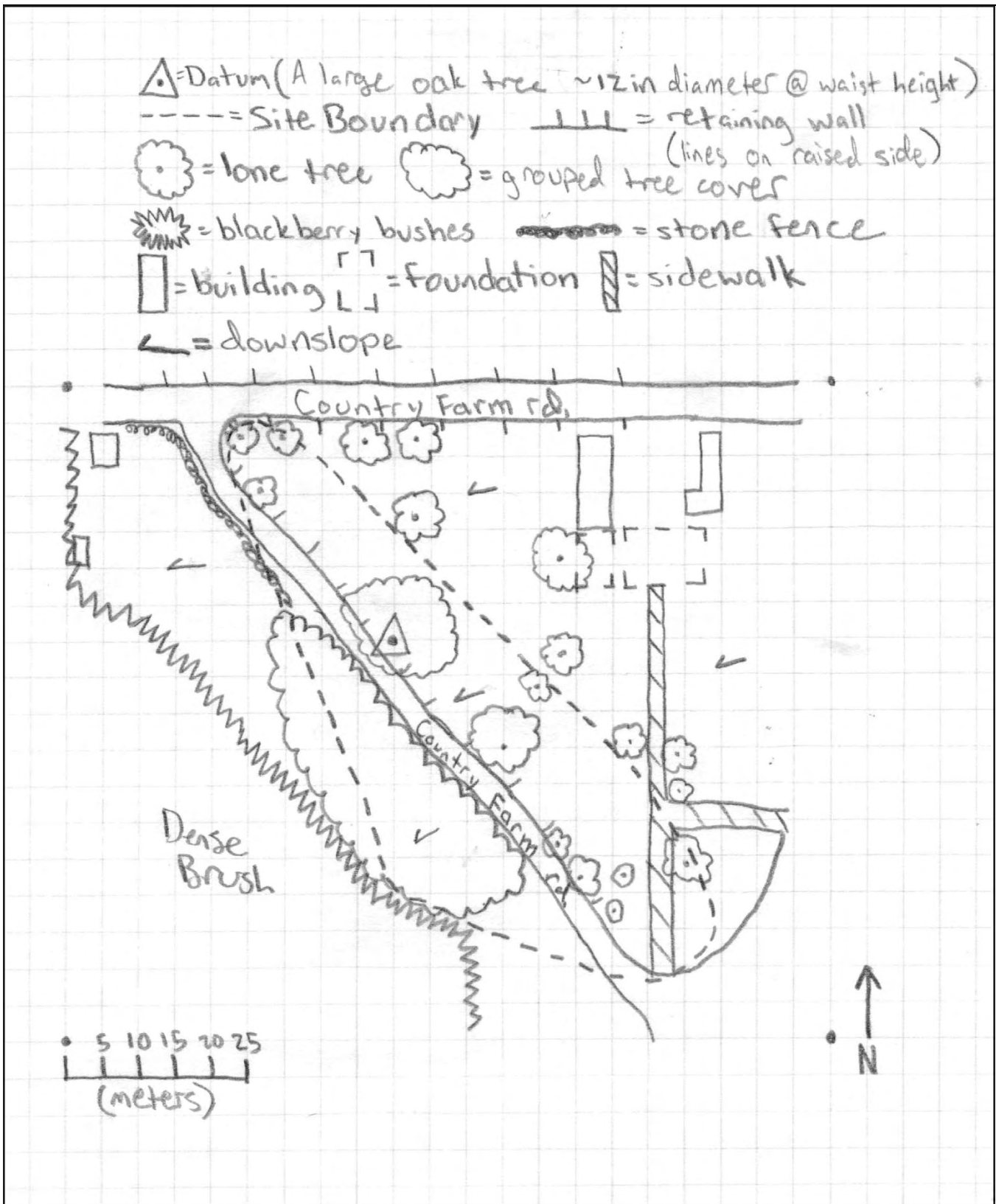
Primary # P-

HRI #

Trinomial: CA-

Resource Name or #: Chanate Site

Date: 3/4/2015





# LOCATION MAP

Page 4 of 4

Map Name: Santa Rosa

Scale: 7.5'

Primary #: P-

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Chanate Site

Date of Map: 1994

